FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 173

8 September 1981

BULGARIA

- Border Incident With Yugoslavia Reported C 1
- Events on Eve of Solidarity Congress Reported C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Husak, Central Committee Delegation Visit Libya D 1
- Soviet Military Exercises on Baltic Reported D 1
- Hoffmann Receives Polish Branch TU Secretary D 1
- CPCZ Official Receives PZPR Delegation [RUDE PRAVO 4 Sep] D 2
- Polish Unrest, Solidarity Congress Reported D 2
  - Battle for Media [RUDE PRAVO 3 Sep]
  - Sojka Reports on Congress D 3
  - Solidarity Vandalism Alleged D 3
  - U.S. Staking on 'Negative' D 4
  - Congress Prepares Power Grab D 4
  - 'Gross Attacks on Party' D 5
  - Prison Occupation Reported D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- FRG's Egon Bahr Meets With Honecker, Axen 4 Sep E 1
  - Talk With Honecker E 1
  - Meeting With Axen E 1
  - Axen Luncheon for Bahr E 2
- Honecker at Leipsig Fair Views Schmidt Meeting E 2
  - Honecker, Stoph Tour Fair E 2
  - Honecker on Schmidt Meeting E 3
- Soviet Military Maneuvers Near Poland Reported E 5
- Walesa Confirms 'Counterrevolutionary' Objectives E 5
- Solidarity 'Incites' Crowd in Prison Escape E 5

POLAND

- Preparations Continue on Eve of Solidarity Congress G 1
  - Walesa 4 Sep Press Conference G 1
  - TV Reports Press Conference G 1
  - No Reply From CEMA G 3
  - Media Coverage Still Debated G 4
  - Media Teams Not Accredited G 4
  - Preparations Described G 5
  - TASS Criticism Cited G 5
  - Invitations Criticized G 6
  - Further on Invitations G 6
  - Soviet TUs Not Invited G 7
  - Journalists at Congress G 7
- First Solidarity Congress Begins in Gdansk 5 Sep G 7
  - Mass Celebrated Before Congress G 7
  - Primate's Homily Reported G 7
  - Peace Appeal Reiterated G 8
  - 5 September Agenda G 9
  - Walesa Opens Congress G 9

  - Walesa Opening Speech G 10
  - Government Message G 11
  - AFP Reports Congress Opening G 13
  - First Day Proceedings G 14
- Reportage on 6 Sep Events at Solidarity Congress G 15
  - 6 September Agenda G 15
  - More on Topics, Telegrams G 15
  - KKP Report to Congress G 15
  - More on KKP Report, Debate G 18
  - AFP on KKP Report G 19
  - Congress Telegram to Pope G 20
  - Bratkowski Addresses Congress G 21
  - SFRY Delegate Addresses Congress G 21
  - FRG TU Representative [DPA] G 23
  - 6 Sep Session Ends G 23
  - BBC TV Crew Ordered Out [AFP] G 23
- NSZZ Congress Activities Continue 7 September G 24
  - Statute Amendments Discussed G 24
  - Discussion Continues G 24
  - TU Responds to Government G 24
  - Walesa on TU Organization G 24
  - Structural Changes Proposed G 26
  - Solidarity Press Conference G 27
  - Yugoslav TU Officials Visit G 27
- TU Topical Teams Deliberate During 8 Sep Session G 27
- Papers on Prospects, Progress of Solidarity Congress G 28
  - SOLIDARNOSC Editorial G 28
  - SOLIDARNOSC Articles Cited G 28
  - SLOWO POWSZECHNE on Congress G 29
  - ZYCIE WARSZAWY on TU Role G 29
  - TRYBUNA LUDU Comments G 30
  - Comment on KKP Report G 30
  - 'Political Debauchery' Must End G 31
- Bydgoszcz Prison Disturbance, Talks Reported G 31
  - 'Aggressive Crowd' G 31
  - Further on Disturbance G 32
  - More on Escape G 32
  - Solidarity Sources Cited [AFP] G 32
  - Negotiations With Prisoners G 33
  - Solidarity Mediating G 33
  - Government Talks Broken Off G 33
  - Public Asked To Help G 33
  - Prison Occupation Continues G 34
  - Prisoners Transferred G 34
- Government Statement Views Solidarity 'Insult' G 35
  - Urban Gives Statement G 35
  - Jurczyk's Remarks Repeated G 35
- More on Solidarity Strike Alert in Bydgoszcz G 36
- Solidarity, Government Talks in Mazowsze Concluded G 37
- Printing Strikes Suspended; Others Threatened G 37
  - Olsztyn Communique Described G 37
  - Olsztyn Strike Suspended G 38
  - Sit-In Strike at Rzeszow G 38
  - Rzeszow Strike Suspended G 39
  - Legnica-Glogow Strike Threat G 39
  - Wroclaw Units Begin Protest G 40
  - Gryf Crews Call Off Alert G 40
- Kuron, Geremek Discuss Past Year's Utopianism [Poulet in Paris LE MATIN 31 Aug] G 40
- Gdansk Party Resolve on Solidarity Media Role G 42
- Journalists' Disinformation Accusation Criticized [Majka in TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Sep] G 43

TRYBUNA LUDU Criticizes TU Leaflets, News Sheets G 44
Army Paper Blames Economic Difficulties on Strikes G 45
Warsaw Reports Saturday Work Attendance Figures G 45
Implementation of 1980 Social Accords Documented G 46
Industrial Branch TU Draft Program Issued G 49
Autonomous Unions Condemn Bydgoszcz Prosecutor G 51
Education Minister, Teachers' TU Officials Meet G 51
New Officials Appointed on Radio, TV Committee G 52
    'Hardliners' as Replacements [AFP] G 52
TRYBUNA LUDU on PZPR Control Commission, Plenum G 52
    Control Commission Session G 52
    Self-Management Confirmed [illegible]
PZPR Officials Attend, Address Local Meetings [illegible]3
    Kubiak in Krakow G 53
    Further on Kubiak Remarks G 54
    Siwak at Jastrzebie Collieries G 54
    Barcikowski in Katowice G 55
    Plenary Discussions G 55
    Olszowski in Warsaw G 56
    Olszowski in Wroclaw G 56
    More on Olszowski Remarks G 56
Radom Industrialists on Workers' Self-Government G 57
Kubiak Discusses Film Industry With Filmmakers G 57
Youth Union Discusses Role in Rural Areas G 57
Warsaw Reports on Market Situation for Bread G 58
Coal Production Figures for August Reported G 58
Minister on Measures To Improve Domestic Trade [TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Sep] G 59
Legnica Voivoda on Animal Purchases, Supplies G 60
Legnica Requests Aid in Meeting Food Demands G 60
Warsaw Notes Start of Soviet Military Maneuvers G 61
    TASS Report Cited G 61
    Jaruzelski at Exercises G 61
    More on Exercises G 61

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Speaks at Ploiesti Mass Rally 4 Sep H 1
Political Committee Fetes Burtica on Birthday H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

Statement on 30 Aug Border Incident With Bulgaria I 1
Grlickov Speaks on International Relations I 2
    Grlickov Article [SOCIALISM] I 4
Reportage on Soviet Maneuvers Along Polish Border I 5
Mojsov Sends Birthday Message to Todor Zhivkov I 5
Foreign Secretary Vrhovec Receives Belgian Envoy I 5
Vice Premier Discusses Cooperation With Libya [BORBA 3 Sep] I 5
Japanese Deputies Pay Unofficial Visit [POLITIKA 3 Sep] I 6
Djuranovic, Stambolic View Serbian Developments I 6
    Djuranovic Ends Visit I 9
Pristina District Court Sentences Kosovo Groups I 10
    More Groups Sentenced I 10
Tetovo Punishes Albanian Irredentists, Views Security I 12
Kosovo University To Reopen; Vigilence Needed I 13

BORDER INCIDENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA REPORTED

AU041812 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] BTA has announced a serious incident at the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border. On 30 August in broad daylight and with excellent visibility conditions, a Yugoslav border detachment, suddenly and without any reason opened fire against three peaceful Bulgarian citizens who were fishing in the border river of Gaburska, northwest of the village of Dolna (Nevlya), Sofia Okrug. As a result of this action, which was absolutely unprovoked and committed by the Yugoslav border guards, Kuzman Petrov Antonov suffered a fatal head injury, after which he was abducted to Yugoslav territory, where he died.

The Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has presented a sharp protest note through the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia asking the Yugoslav Government to punish those responsible and that measures be adopted so that such incidents may not occur in the future, since they are likely to have a negative effect upon the relations between the two countries. The Bulgarian Government claims that the Yugoslav side should pay all types of reparations to the family of the citizen Kuzman Petrov Antonov, who was killed.

EVENTS ON EVE OF SOLIDARITY CONGRESS REPORTED

AU042129 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Report on Solidarity congress preparations by RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Angel Bonev in Warsaw on 4 Sep--live or recorded]

[Text] Last night unknown persons broke into the office of the PZPR committee in a mining enterprise. They destroyed documents and two Lenin portraits. The conflict continues. [Words indistinct] a general strike of printing workers is scheduled. This time the strike is scheduled to last 6 days. In such an atmosphere and with such deeds as we are seeing, the Solidarity trade union is beginning its first congress which opens tomorrow. Observers here are noting that now the main pressure is aimed at dominating the central mass media. The goal is to obtain as much exposure as possible in radqo and television. At the same time, the Solidarity leaders are using various means of exerting influence on the journalists. Lech Walesa stated as follows: "Help us to tell the truth; if they liquidate you for this, we will protect you!" Yesterday the National Consultative Commission in Gdansk addressed the same request to all those working in the mass media and once again it was heavily emphasized: "If repressive measures are used, we will not hesitate to answer with a strike!" Which truth are they talking about and who is using repressive measures against whom? There is no answer to these questions. Instead, the threat of strike is fanned again, which, in fact, (?is not the first time this has happened this year).

HUSAK, CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISIT LIBYA

LD071430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, left today by air for an official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the leader of the Libyan revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Comrade Gustav Husak is accompanied by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Lt Gen Miloslav Blahnik, first deputy minister of national defense and head of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army; Vratislav Vajnar, head of the Secretariat of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ; and Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade. Czechoslovak Ambassador to Libya Vaclav Jumr will join the entourage in Tripoli.

At the festively decorated airport in Prague-Ruzyne, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic and members of his entourage were seen off by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova, Oldrich Svestka and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and auditing Commission. Also present at the ceremony were heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal Government, representatives of the Federal Assembly, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other representatives of our political and public life.

SOVIET MILITARY EXERCISES IN BALTIC REPORTED

LD061004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0000 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The Soviet Union: The exervicses of the troops and navy of the armed forces of the Soviet Union continue in the west of the country, on the territory of the Belorussian and Baltic Military District and in the eastern part of the Baltic Sea.

Under the command of Marshal Ustinov operational staff and units taking part in the exercises, totalling about 100,000 soldiers have taken their starting positions.

The first days of the exercises have shown that its participants have prepared themselves carefully for the fulfillment of complex tasks.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES POLISH BRANCH TU SECRETARY

LD072322 Prague CTK in English 2110 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Sep (CETEKA)—Karel Hoffmann, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, received here on Monday Stanislaw Cieniuch, executive secretary of the Polish Coordinating Commission of Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

They discussed in a cordial and comradely atmosphere several questions of cooperation between the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions and the Coordinating Commission of Industrial Branch Trade Unions in Poland, and the promotion of this cooperation.

CPCZ OFFICIAL RECEIVES PZPR 'STUDY' DELEGATION

AU080833 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Sep 81 p 2

[Report in column "International Relations"]

[Text] Julius Varga, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, received in Prague on Thursday a visiting PZPR study delegation, led by Stanislaw Zieba, deputy head of a PZPR Central Committee department. Comrade Varga informed the Polish comrades about the realization of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the sphere of agriculture and nutrition.

POLISH UNREST, SOLIDARITY CONGRESS REPORTED

Battle for Media

AU041350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky's Warsaw dispatch: "Battle for the Communications Media: Pressure on the Polish Government Continues"]

[Text] The Solidarity bosses' "war" with the government over domination of the communications media continues to an increased extent. In his PAP interview, W. Swinarski, director general of the Committee for Radio and Television, made no secret of the fact that Solidarity had prepared protest actions on television and radio, including a strike.

This could happen any day, W. Swinarski says; and Solidarity will certainly proclaim a state of alert when the 6-day printers' strike begins. Solidarity has already forced the appropriate state bodies to ensure that television and radio devote at least 4 hours of their transmission time to Solidarity's congress during its duration. But this is not sufficient for the Solidarity bosses; they have not withdrawn the strike threat. They are demanding more. Among other things, they would also like the "servicing" ["obsluhovali"] of the congress reportage to be done exclusively by Solidarity members.

On 2 September TRYBUNA LUDU writes that here the issue is not Solidarity's "entry" into the communications media, but Solidarity's dominating position in the press and on radio and television. The bosses of this organization have one thing in mind here: apart from the SOLIDARNOSC weekly, with its half million copies, and apart from the regional periodicals and an enormous number of various bulletins, Solidarity should have its own columns in the newspapers and, week after week, at least 1-hour radio programs and at least 30-minute TV programs. And all this should be edited exclusively outside the jurisdiction of the management of individual editorial offices--behind their backs; this would also apply to the Committee for Radio and Television. TRYBUNA LUDU remarks that the main thing here is to make any and all criticism of and polemics against Solidarity's viewpoints in the communications media impossible. But this is only one aspect of the matter.

The pressure on the Government of the Polish People's Republic by Solidarity bosses--in the sense of "release yet more space in the communications media"--was also obvious in the television statements by L. Walesa and three other Solidarity bosses (L. Waliszewski, W. Frasiniuk and Z. Bujak). They all claimed in unison that their only concern is to be able to make use of space in the press and on the radio and television for "achieving quick contacts [spojeni] with society.[The climax was the declaration made by the Warsaw Solidarity boss Bujak, who showed no scruples in stating that his organization wants to "master the unrest in the country" (which is being evoked by Solidarity itself) and therefore "must also direct [ridit]..." On Monday evening, in the Hybrydy Discussion Club in Warsaw, Bujak even went so far as to declare that "a life-and-death battle" will be unleashed for Solidarity's access to the radio and television.

Sojka Reports on Congress

LD061808 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The first congress of Walesa's trade unions is in its second day in Gdansk. Frantisek Sojka, our permanent correspondent in Warsaw, has telephoned directly from the place of the deliberations:

[Sojka] Today, just like yesterday, the deliberations started with a 1-hour delay as they were preceded by a mass celebrated in the very same hall in which the Solidarity congress is taking place. Chaos continues, culminated today by the withdrawal of the decisions adopted yesterday on voting. One cannot help noticing the constant calls for order from the chairman's desk and appeals to the delegates to abstain from walking through the hall or leaving it in the course of deliberations. The nature of the congress is also illustrated by the sort of headgear worn by many participants: many are sitting in the hall wearing multicolored hats with the word Solidarity on them.

The main point on today's agenda was a report on the activity of the National Coordination Committee. The report consists of attacks against the government and of accusations blaming the government for being responsible for all shortcomings. Naturally, this was followed by a statement that Solidarity has been doing its utmost to put right the government's mistakes. The government did not honor the agreements concluded and only hindred Solidarity's work. Allegedly, the government busied itself with nothing else but with attempts to put an end to Solidarity's mission of revival. The claim made by the leadership of Solidarity that it has always exercised political deliberation and wisdom to prevent disturbances is quite preposterous. Of course, the conflicts were stirred up by the government, and Solidarity, or, to be precise, some Solidairty organizations, sometimes fell into the traps set for them. In future, those groups in Poland which criticize Solidarity and do not agree with it must be deprived of all influence.

The leadership of Solidarity also positively assessed the activity of various antisocialist groupings over the past years. I was therefore not surprised when I met in the Oliwia Hall the prominent personality of the antisocialist organization, the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR], Jacek Kuron. He was beaming with satisfaction and, as Solidarity's expert, was not short of advice, administered even to journalists, as to how to carry out antistate and antiparty propaganda under both legal and illegal conditions, when and how to print leaflets and how to write them, and so on. Edmund Baluka is another characteristic personality at the Solidarity congress in Gdansk. Years ago he illegally left Poland in order to return recently in the same way--under disguise and equipped with someone else's passport. Baluka, on the pages of GLOSS WOLNY, the congress daily, openly stated that society was allegedly awaiting the decisive blow and that taking over power over economic and political decisions was also anticipated.

No observer at the congress is thus in doubt as to what direction this so-called trade union is marching and what goals are pursued by those who are manipulating its progress.

Solidarity Vandalism Alleged

LD062216 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The congress of Walesa's trade unions continued in Gdansk today. The report on the activity of the organization which was on the agenda today was in the same spirit as the speech of Solidarity leader Walesa yesterday; that is, new attacks against the party, socialism and the USSR.

At the same time, news has been coming in about the increase in criminality in Poland. The number of attacks against members of the public security forces is increasing.

The graves of Soviet soldiers are desecreated. These film clips are from Kalisz, from a graveyard in (Waluszow). This is the behavior of criminal elements. Many of them, as the Polish press has said several times, belong to Solidarity.

At the criminal court in Kalisz a trial will open tomorrow against three young vandals who desecrated the graves of Soviet soldiers who gave their lives in the liberation of the town from Hitlerite domination.

U.S. Staking on 'Negative'

LD061211 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Commentary by editor Antonin Kostka]

[Excerpts] [passage indistinct]

The poorer and more embarrassing the results of Washington's diplomacy, the more burning are the hopes focused in Washington toward Poland where the congress of Walesa's trade union, Solidarity, started in the capital [as heard] yesterday.

Many hope, the Washington POST writes, that the Polish volcano will not only emit smoke but will also erupt at last. At first glance it may seem that these hopes are not quite unjustified. The government is not a partner but an opponent. We contest the party's right to lead the country. The time has come to take matters into our own hands. Such utterances by leaders of Walesa's trade union marked the precongress period and coincided with increased strike activity and raging slanderous campaigns against various leading workers, including the country's prosecutor general who is trying to observe the laws of the socialist state.

A session of the PZPR Central Committee was held in Warsaw this week at which sharp criticism was voiced regarding the passivity and acquiescence with which the actions of Walesa's trade unions are being accepted. Such acceptance only encourages them to step up the tension further and to conduct an open struggle for power in the state.

At the end Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary, therefore said that the leadership would use all means which are necessary for the defense of socialism.

It is possible to have various views on the meaning of Solidarity's congress, on the character of the proposed statutes and the atmosphere in which it is taking place, and also on state bodies' at times little comprehensible forebearing patience with the antisocialist manifestations of Solidarity and other organizations. It is possible to evaluate them differently. One point is, however, indisputable: it depends very much on the present congress whether Solidarity definitely crystallizes into an oppositionist antisocialist force or into a real trade union able to serve the constructive development of people's Poland. The first can speed up its own fall, the second the fall of the hopes of socialism's enemies. Both will only increase the number of exposures of the tendency of present American policy to stake on negative and destructive factors anywhere in the world.

Congress Prepares Power Grab

LD071910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Correspondent Frantisek Scjka report on 7 September session of Solidarity congress in Gdansk--recorded]

[Text] Even though the deliberations are constantly interrupted by various types of remarks on the proposed resolutions, it can be said about today's agenda that its main item was a discussion on the statutes and on the proposal of a new Solidarity body, a so-called main council.

But from the confused discussion in which more or less every speaker considers it his duty to talk about democracy and about the relationship between the basic organizations and the regional leadership it emerges that the Solidarity leaders are primarily concerned about consolidating their influence and concentrating decisive power in the hands of a narrow group of people, chosen not at random but from among the old, well-proven battle-axes, in other words the leaders who offer guarantees that Solidarity will proceed along its present path. What kind of path this is has been made clear on many occasions.

Today it was again said most emphatically that the struggle is only just beginning and that Solidarity needs a well functioning army with capable generals. In the subsequent discussion one could hear overt attacks on the PZPR's leading role in society, attacks against the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their object is to rescind the original provisions of the statutes in which, during its registration, the court introduced the stipulation that Solidarity should recognize the leading role of the party. But in fact it has never done that.

Today's deliberations at the first Solidarity congress in Gdansk has thus demonstrated that its activities will continue to be directed against the government and the PZPR. The instrument of further disruptive activity is to be the adoption of a concept of self-management as prepared by Solidarity. Sharp criticism of the party and the government is then to prepare the ground for the seizure of power.

So if anyone presumed that the Solidarity congress would discuss anything constructive, for example how to extricate the country from its present deep economic and political crisis, he was utterly mistaken. At the moment the main issues are increasing its ability to act, applying pressure on party and government bodies and finding ways and means of implementing the political demands put forward by Solidarity.

'Gross Attacks on Party'

LD080924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Poland: yesterday's debate at the congress of the Walesa-headed trade union organization in Gdansk was conspicuous by gross attacks on party and state leadership. The majority of speakers called for a strong Walesa-headed trade union organization which would be a counterweight, that is, in essence an opposition party to the PZPR. A delegate from the Gdansk shipyard, (Leszek Sobieszak), declared that the statutes of Walesa's trade union organization should not contain any mention about the leading role of the party in the management of state affairs. Jan Rulewski, the union's extremist, voiced his support for this counterrevolutionary line by demanding that the statutes determine the course of action to be taken in socalled conflict situations by those members of the Walesa trade union who are also members of the party. This means in practice that they should act at variance with the party statutes. Lech Walesa called for a more authoritative and representative union leadership which would include such extremists as Zbigniew Bujak in the union's fight against the government.

Prison Occupation Reported

LD071848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The revolt by some 150 prisoners continued at Bydgoszcz today. They have barricaded themselves in a part of the prison and have demagogically declared a so-called occupation strike. [passage indistinct]

The prisoners have put forward 28 (?brazen) demands and, as a result of this pressure action, a delegation of the Ministry of Justice (?has arrived on the scene) to start negotiations. The demands include an amnesty, better treatment and access to the materials of Walesa's trade unions.

FRG'S EGON BAHR MEETS WITH HONECKER, AXEN 4 SEP

Talk With Honecker

LD041635 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin 4 Sep (ADN)--Today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium and chairman of the Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control of the FRG lower house, who is in the GDR capital, for a talk.

Erich Honecker reaffirmed the determination of the GDR to contribute actively to the overcoming of the exacerbated international tensions prompted by imperialist circles and to the improvement of international relations. The two German states in particular must have a basic interest in seeing the level of military confrontation lowered and arms races of all kinds, especially the nuclear arms race, limited and slowed down. To work specifically and positively for this is in accordance with the obligation to peace which is encumbent on both states, not the least through the lessons of history. This also is important for the further normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG, in which the GDR remains interested.

It was stressed in the talk that the preservation of the existing military balance at an increasingly lower level and the renunciation of all attempts to change this balance unilaterally was of decisive importance for the preservation of peace. Erich Honecker expressed the hope that substantive negotiations on the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe would begin without further delays and preconditions.

He said that in the present complicated world situation political contacts between statesmen from countries with differing social systems are particularly necessary.

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee also took part in the talk, which was held in a frank and businesslike atmosphere. The head of the FRG's permanent representation in the GDR, Klaus Boelling, was also present.

Meeting With Axen

LD041818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (ADN)--A meeting between Hermann Axen, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, and Egon Bahr, chairman of the Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control of the FRG Bundestag, took place on Friday in Berlin. They discussed current questions of arms limitation and disarmament. Hermann Axen explained the GDR concept for securing peace and for adding concrete measures of military detente to the political ones decided by the 10th SED Congress.

The party and state leadership of the GDR has always acted in accordance with the task of both German states to do everything in order to avoid another war starting from German soil. It is prepared to examine every possibility, every suggestion which will lead toward arms control and disarmament, and which sets out from the principle of equality and equal security for all participants. It is a question of early, constructive negotiations to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophy.

Hermann Axen expressed deep concern about the increased nuclear and conventional arming efforts of NATO while negotiations on effective steps toward disarmament are simultaneously being delayed or blocked. The immediate resumption of substantive and constructive negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms is especially important.

Life itself has shown that nothing good can grow in the shadow of new nuclear medium-range weapons. The tragic course of increased arming by NATO contradicts the securing of peace and good-neighborly relations which is the main concern of the framework agreement between the GDR and the FRG as well as the Helsinki Final Act. The vital interests of the peoples of both German states demand decisive action to put a stop to the arms race and a turn toward military detente and disarmament.

Hermann Axen and Egon Bahr agreed that the process of detente must be continued and that the central element in this is effective measures on arms limitation and disarmament.

The talks took place in an open and bussinesslike atmosphere.

Axen Luncheon for Bahr

LD042301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (DPA)--Hermann Axen gave a luncheon in honor of Egon Bahr in the Palais Unter den Linden. Attending on the FRG side were the head of the Permanent Mission of the FRG in the GDR, Klaus Boelling, and Egon Bahr's assistant, Uwe Stehr. Attending on the GDR side were members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Chamber Gerhard Lindner, Wolfagang Heyl and Guenter Hartmann; Ernst Krabatsch, head of a main department in the Ministry for foreign affairs; and Karl Seidel, departmental head in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

HONECKER AT LEIPSIG FAIR VIEWS SCHMIDT MEETING

Honecker, Stoph Tour Fair

LD061245 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0843 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Leipzig, 6 Sep (ADN)--The Leipzig Autumn Fair 1981, which symbolizes open world trade, is an impressive documentation of GDR industry's productivity and export strength. At the start of this significant trade-political event Erich Honecker SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman, as well as other members of the party and state leadership saw for themselves during their traditional visit to the fair the worldwide interest in peaceful cooperation with the GDR for the benefit of the peoples.

At the start of their Sunday morning walking tour they were welcomed to the domestic and foreign exhibits by the GDR minister for foreign trade, Horst Soelle. He stressed the great effect produced by this meeting point of industry, commerce and science which had attracted approximately 6,000 exhibitors from 46 countries and West Berlin to Leipzig and at which customers from 100 countries are expected.

In the first year of the new 5-year plan the GDR presented an export program at the fair which comprised more than 5,000 new and further developments. GDR Minister of Foreign Trade Horst Soelle declared at the walkabout. The fair clearly demonstrates the new results of comprehensive socialist cooperation with the USSR and the other countries united in CEMA.

Soelle stressed that in a world which has become more complicated, and in spite of international tension and stress, the GDR has enlarged its possibilities for active participation in international trade through dynamic and stable growth, high productivity and production rate increases, successfully developing its agriculture, and raising its citizens' standard of living. The GDR will extend and deepen economic relations with all friendly states, including the developing countries, on a long-term basis and for mutual benefit. The GDR wants to further extend trade--one of the most important areas of cooperation between states with differing social orders--with the capitalist countries on the healthy basis of true equality and mutual respect of interests without discrimination and political pressure.

At the stand of Ciech Warszawa, the members of the party and state leadership were welcomed by the Polish ambassador to the GDR, Maciej Wirowski. Poland is represented by 16 export enterprises. Among them are exhibits from the building trade and textile machinery construction. During the walkabout Erich Honecker was welcomed by the general directors of the Schwedt petrochemical combine, the Walter Ulbricht plant of the Leuna combine and the Wolfen photochemical combine.

At a joint stand of Yugoslav exhibitors the GDR representatives were given information on chemical products. Ambassador Djuro Jovic underlined the advantage of long-term contracts for trade between both countries, which will increase considerably during this 5-year plan period.

At the exhibition of the Bulgarian export enterprise Chimimport, Erich Honecker and Ambassador Vulcho Naydenov Lenov praised the good results which had been achieved in economic and scientific cooperation between the two countries. Agreements on specialization and cooperation exist between 200 enterprises of the two countries. Trade will rise 40 percent in the 1981-1985 period, compared to the previous 5-year plan.

At the stand of the FRG concern Hoechst AG the chairman of this enterprise's executive, professor Rolf Sammet, as well as other personages of Hoechst AG talked with Erich Honecker. The head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR, Klaus Boelling, was present. Hoechst is among the regular exhibitors of the chemical industry at the Leipzig Fair.

Members of the party and state leadership examined the comprehensive offer of chemical products from Romania at the joint stand of Chimimport and Danubiana. Ambassador Gheorge Tache as well as trade councillor Gheorghe Pozdarie stressed that trade relations between the two countries are developing stably and reliably on the basis of long-term agreements. In the chemical industry, for example, the GDR receives from Romania among other things synthetic rubber, transformer oil, carbon black for the tire industry, and paints and varnish. Thus trade will increase in the coming 5 years by approximately 45 percent over the 1976-1980 period.

Honecker on Schmidt Meeting

LD061800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Leipzig, 6 Sep (ADN)--Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and the other members of the party and state leadership were welcomed at the pavilion of the Hoachst AG firm from Frankfurt/Main, FRG, by professor Rolf Sammet, the board chairman of that firm, and by other board members. They invited the guests to the consultation room for a discussion, which was also attended by Klaus Boelling, the head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR. Walther Leisler Keip, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag parliamentary group and chairman of the CDU Executive's foreign policy commission, was also present.

Professor Sammet began the discussion by praising the repeated visits of the party and state leadership to his chemical firm's stand as an expression of the good, progressive and successful relations with their GDR business partners. After carrying out the tasks which Hoechst AG took over from Buna 2, other projects are under discussion. These will take time in view of the international economic situation.

"I believe that both sides understand this correctly," professor Sammet said, "and have adopted a reasonable attitude toward this.

"Our meeting today, therefore, will not serve to announce new, spectacular projects but to note that everything is proceeding briskly. We at any rate are confident as far as further results are concerned."

"Chemical products constitute a considerable part in the rise in trade turnover between the FRG and the GDR. Such growth is by no means automatic in the world of 1981. Professor Sammet voiced his conviction that board member Uwe-Jens Thomsen, who is replacing outgoing board member Willi Hoerkens, will work for the continuing successful development of cooperation.

Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure that relations between Hoechst AG and GDR firms are developing so well despite changed conditions. "We are convinced," Erich Honecker said, "that with mutual understanding, things will continue to advance in such a way that the chemical industry of the FRG and the GDR will continue to remain the vanguard in the development of trade relations." On the basis of mutual give and take, trade between the GDR and the FRG has increased during the past year. This year it will reach the M12 billion threshold. At a time of zero and minus growth this is a volume to be proud of.

He voiced the GDR party and state leadership's conviction that, given mutual understanding and a promotion of trade between the GDR and the FRG, it will certainly be possible not only to maintain this volume in future, but even to increase it. It is known that the GDR plans an annual growth in national income of 5 percent. Thus, every possibility exists as far as the GDR is concerned. Klaus Boelling used the discussion to state on behalf of the Federal Government: "We, the Federal Government, are convinced that, as you said recently in your talks with the Soviet general secretary, talks between ruling statesmen are necessary--essential in fact--particularly at the present time when citizens in both our countries are seriously concerned about the preservation of peace." The duty of the two German states toward peace--and both governments agree on this--requires them to work together for good relations. "We shall also fulfill this duty by making efforts toward the development of reasonable and good-neighborly relations, despite all difficulties." There are good opportunities at the fair in the traditional trading town of Leipzig for overcoming the still unsolved problems. From a political point of view it is important to hold on to and secure what has been achieved by dint of difficult negotiations, and overcome existing obstacles.

Erich Honecker confirmed that trade is very well suited to creating the basis of trust which would help certain progress to be achieved, even in the political sphere. "The actual situation is such that nothing is more urgent at present than securing peace, for all plans directed toward the future are, after all, connected with peace being secured." This depends on such topical issues as arms control, disarmament, maintaining the military-strategic balance at a low level, and issues which are of concern to GDR and FRG citizens and naturally also to the governments of various states.

"For our party," Erich Honecker said, "the proposals are on the table." They are contained in the proposals by the Warsaw Pact states on arms limitation and disarmament. We are awaiting an answer from the other side; we are awaiting earnest efforts, awaiting top-level negotiations, for example between the Soviet Union and the United States and, in conjunction with this, between the individual countries which belong to NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Securing peace is in any event the most important issue.

In connection with this, both German states should have an interest in promoting their trade relations. This would at the same time be a contribution toward securing peace.

In reply to a question from FRG television correspondent Fritz Pleitgen as to whether Erich Honecker's remark that statesmen from states with different social systems in particular ought to meet in complicated times, too, holds true for a meeting between himself and Federal Chancellor Schmidt, Erich Honecker said: "Of course this also holds true for a meeting with Herr Schmidt. After all, we agreed in our correspondence that we will meet at an opportune time to discuss all the issues which affect both the securing of peace and also the normalization or relations between the FRG and the GDR." In reply to a further question by Pleitgen as to whether the meeting might be held before the end of this year, Erich Honecker said: "Heaven alone knows."

SOVIET MILITARY MANEUVERS NEAR POLAND REPORTED

LD052041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (ADN)--The army and navy exercises of the Soviet armed forces in the western regions of the USSR--in the Belorussian and Baltic military districts as well as in the eastern part of the Baltic--are continuing, TASS reports. They are led by Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov. Approximately 100,000 men have taken up position in the planned starting positions.

For both sides a complicated and dynamic situation has been created, which demands bold and active decisions and the full use of resources. The first days of the exercise have shown that the participants have prepared themselves carefully for the complex tasks and are determined to operate actively. The participants consider the exercise to be a test of their combat maturity and a report on the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress to further increase the defense capacity of the armed forces.

WALESA CONFIRMS 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' OBJECTIVES

LD071424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1205 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep (ADN correspondent)--Leaders of "Solidarity," PAP reports in connection with their first national congress in Gdansk, have made a massive attack on the state leadership of the People's Republic of Poland. A government spokesman spoke of "slander and insults to the government." This testifies to "a worsening in the kinds of struggle against the power of the state."

"Solidarity" leader Walesa, in an address to the Gdansk congress, affirmed the counterrevolutionary objective of his organization. He said: "The fight has only begun, but we shall win the battle. We shall shape Poland the way we want to." In a report submitted to the congress, state officials who resolutely take steps against the enemies of socialism are referred to as "criminals." The report also states that "Solidarity" is not going to confine itself to controlling the government, but that it intends to take on "independent functions."

SOLIDARITY 'INCITES' CROWD IN PRISON ESCAPE

LD071348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep (ADN)-- Mutiny erupted in a Bydgoszcz prison after a provocation organized by Solidarity. After an inmate's frustrated escape attempt, a crowd incited by Solidarity gathered outside the prison demanding "punishment" of the police officers. As a result of the ensuing chaos, 154 prisoners escaped. The militia said that as of the evening of 6 Sep only 29 of the prisoners had been recaptured.

PREPARATIONS CONTINUE ON EVE OF SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

Walesa 4 Sep Press Conference

LD041526 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The second day of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] deliberations, which ended yesterday, was given over completely to preparations for the first Solidarity congress. The KKP examined reports by the Electoral, Congress and Auditing commissions. According to data presented by the Electoral Commission, the union has 9.4 million members in 38 regional organizations. In the press conference which followed the conclusion of the deliberations, Lech Walesa stated that the past year for Solidarity has been a period in which to identify the defects and abnormalities which piled up in Poland over the years. He went on to say that one must draw back from chaotic activities and from the struggle for secondary goals, stop stubbornly pursuing one's aims and not to take offense too easily. Such actions as the recent ones in Olsztyn or Rzeszow should not take place, for they direct the energy of the union toward vicarious [tepczy] conflicts and do not move basic matters forward. People are tired of such conflicts. We should not fight to remove one or the other bad director, but to make sure all directors are competent and properly serve society.

Walesa and other activists of the Solidarity leadership criticized the stance of the authorities on self-government and the concepts recently put forward in this matter. At the same time it was stated that workers' self-government is only part of the more general problem of the self-governing system of society. Walesa indicated the conviction that a considerable portion of the conflicts and tensions in Poland stem from misunderstandings. The way to eliminate them, in the view of the union, is, among others, for Solidarity to gain broader access, particularly to radio and television.

TV Reports Press Conference

LD050020 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1954 GMT on 4 September carries a 1 hour and 27-minute recorded broadcast of a Solidarity press conference held in Gdansk on 4 September. The announcer begins by saying that "bearing in mind the great significance of the statements made by the leaders of this union on the eve of the first Solidarity congress, we have decided to present to you the entire recording we possess and not a shortened version as was proposed to us by Solidarity spokesmen."

The press conference starts as an unidentified speaker introduces the individuals participating in the press conference. These include: Andrzej Celinski, Marian Jurczyk, Lech Walesa, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Bogdan Lis and Bronislaw Geremek. The speaker says that there will be no introduction given and that they will simply be answering questions.

In response to a question about an unidentified Solidarity slogan which is printed on a placard, Walesa says that it is Solidarity which now has the confidence of the public and not the government. He says that the congress must deal with the priorities in the country's life. He says that the union must stop taking offense so easily and adds that Solidarity members must be aware of their responsibilities to the country.

Geremek is then asked to speak. He is asked by an unidentified reporter what the government's intentions are toward Solidarity and what the government proposes to do about the situation which arose after the June agreements with Solidarity. He responds by saying that the government sometimes adopts a fatherly attitude toward Solidarity. He says that the union is aware of its responsibilities, particularly during the harsh winter. He goes on to note that the union has had experience with struggling. He then recalls some of the events of the past year, including the Bydgoszcz incident and yesterday's decision by the prosecutor to quash the Bydgoszcz investigation. He says that the union has always been under attack and under pressure.

Geremek says that the great question facing the union is what has to be done to change the country and to lead the country out of the crisis. He says that the union simply demands that the workers should control what is produced and that this production should be in qualified hands. It is an attempt to defend group interests. He says that the control of the food supplies, or rather the lack of food supplies, should not be seen as an attempt to take over power. He says that the union demands the fair distribution of food.

Geremek says that the authorities will only be credible if there is social control. He says that the main question is the salvation of the country and not whether the August agreements have been fulfilled. He adds that the events of August are not the sole reason why there is no bread on the tables; the situation was worse 2 years prior to that. He says that Solidarity has become a stable element of the situation that has arisen.

A question is then asked about the work of the congress. Walesa says that consistent work is what is demanded and that the main direction of Solidarity's work will be continued. He says creative work must be done; we do not want to fight. He says that Poland has even better conditions than Japan but that it does not know how to use them. The thing is not to rattle the saber, Walesa added.

A Wroclaw correspondent asks why the government is striking out against Solidarity following the outcome of the Bydgoszcz investigations. An unidentified Solidarity speaker says that Solidarity has been getting such slaps in the face for some time now. He adds that it looks as if the Bydgoszcz matter was timed to coincide with the congress.

The Wroclaw reporter then asks a question about the August agreements which he says have still not been fulfilled. He asks if the government can be pressured into making sure that the agreements are honored. Walesa answers, saying that it can now be seen that some demands were unrealistic. He says that only the social control of production will make a way out possible.

A television reporter asks how coverage of the congress will be transmitted. The entire resolution on this issue as discussed at the 3 September session of the National Consultative Commission is then read out by Celinski.

Another question is asked about the Sejm draft statute on self-government: What will happen if this works against the workers' interests? An unidentified speaker says that the state has proven incapable of pulling the country out of the crisis. He says that certain matters regarding the Sejm will have to be regulated. He adds that the Sejm deputies must be elected by the people. He emphasizes that Poland is not a poor country but simply badly governed. Another speaker interjects that price reform must be a part of the economic reform. He says that there must be controls over the production processes to make sure that mistakes are not repeated. He says that workers' self-government must elect its own directors.

Geremek joins in saying that the union is amazed at the attacks on Solidarity by the plenum. He says it turns out that the government has changed its stance on self-government, because only a few directors will be elected in an authentic manner. Geremek says it looks as if certain privileges are again being defended by the government.

Questions are then asked regarding the Bydgoszcz affair. An unidentified Solidarity representative in response to a question on the outcome of the Bydgoszcz investigation says that while Solidarity is coming forward with constructive proposals, the union is the object of sharp attacks, including those in the mass media. He says that the mass media is concentrating on the wrong disputes and is not discussing the things that are of real importance to the country. He says that the matter of access to the mass media is also of great importance. The talks with the government on the coverage of the Solidarity congress started late, he says, despite the demands by Solidarity.

Walesa then answers a question about the Bydgoszcz events and other conflicts over the past year. He says quite simply that the union discovered certain things over the past year as well as showing certain things. Walesa says that there will again have to be a confrontation on the Bydgoszcz matter, an even bigger confrontation. However, Walesa says that the union must be aware of its strength. He says that the union does not want to knock out the government even if it is capable of this. Another speaker says that the Bydgoszcz incident cannot be viewed as a side issue. Walesa concurs and says that this is correct.

A question is then posed to Geremek about radical trends in Solidarity. Geremek says that it is untrue what the government says about the union organizing radicalism. He then discusses the meaning of the hunger marches. He says that the union must work out realistic programs on how it can best defend the workers' interests.

A ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent asks a question about whether the union is willing to speak in the language of a partner. He asks if the congress will draw up a real program based on partnership. Walesa asks how one can respect a partner who spits at him and who does not honor agreements. He says: We think the country can be saved. We want organizers in the country; we want the banks and the market to regulate prices.

Questions are asked about whether the other unions have been invited to the congress and about cooperation between the unions. Walesa says that Solidarity will not flinch from cooperation. Geremek says other union representatives have been given invitations but it is not known whether they will attend.

A question is asked about how Walesa sees his role in the union. He answers briefly that he is prepared to relinquish responsibility.

There are then brief questions about whether the union considers access to the media to be important. Walesa says that the union needs television and that he needs television to say the truth and also so that he does not have to travel around the country. Another unidentified Solidarity speaker says that this access is vital to Solidarity in order to be able to conduct discussions on fundamental issues and to reach an understanding with the public.

At 2121 GMT the announcer concludes the broadcast and says that the television station has used all of the material on the press conference that it has.

No Reply From CEMA

LD051045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] A press conference was held last night in Gdansk in the press center of the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity due to begin this morning.

Several questions dealt with the participation of foreign trade union delegations. It has been stated in reply that a month ago a collective invitation was sent to the WFTU for all its members. Trade unions belonging to the International Trade Union Federation were invited in the same manner. Individual invitations were sent to organizations outside these two federations.

In view of the lack of replies from the trade union offices of the CEMA member countries, individual invitations were sent to these unions 3 days ago. So far these have not been answered. Invitations have also been sent to the government and to the national Industrial Branch and Autonomous Trade Unions.

Media Coverage Still Debated

LD042316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Last Saturday and on Monday talks were held in the office of the Council of Ministers between a delegation of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs [KRTV] and a delegation of KKP [National Consultative Commission] of NSZZ Solidarity devoted to television coverage of the first national NSZZ Solidarity congress. Conditions and methods of the congress coverage were to have been agreed upon. These were: agreeing on the duration of reportage, selection of programs in which reportage will be broadcast and their duration, and the procedure by which the content of the reportage would be authorized by congress organizers.

What the KKP resolution terms political conditions of transmission in reality boils down to one thing: During both sessions of the congress and between the sessions no strike will be organized, nor will protest actions leading to it be organized. However, postponing the talks on Monday at the request of the union side which needed time for consultations, the KRTV delegation emphasized that irrespective of conditions to be formulated, the first national NSZZ Solidarity congress would be covered. With this aim in mind, all the necessary technical and organizational preparations have been made.

On Tuesday, the KRTV leadership presented the Solidarity press bureau with a list of journalists and cameramen for accreditation purposes. It should be noted that included in this team were members of Solidarity employed in our institution, both from the central editorial board and from the Polish radio and television station in Gdansk.

Tonight the KRTV received from Gdansk a Telex message which said: The press bureau of the first national NSZZ Solidarity congress of delegates recalls that at its session held on 2 September, the KKP confirmed the position of the negotiating group and did not consent to the political conditions of transmission, stating that proceedings should be covered by Solidarity's journalists. In view of the fact that there have been absolutely no proposals from the KRTV, the congress press bureau does not think it possible for an agreement to be concluded on radio and television coverage of the congress. [Signed] Chief of press bureau Marek Podgorski.

The position contained in this message is tantamount to a refusal to accredit the radio and television team covering the Solidarity congress. In this situation, in accordance with the KRTV leadership's position expressed earlier, Polish radio and television will cover the congress on conditions which have been created for us and on the basis of information that will be available to us.

Polish radio will carry accounts in "Signals of the Day" and broadcasts "From the Country and the World" in the first program and in special reportage slots in the second program at 1600 and 2200.

The first reportage in the second program will be broadcast tomorrow at 1600. Polish television will report on the progress of the congress in a similar manner.

Media Teams Not Accredited

LD050309 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Janusz Onyszkiewicz, spokesman for the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity, took part in a press conference at the Solidarity congress press center yesterday [4 September]. According to information at hand, 892 delegates will take part in the congress.

Many questions pertained, among other things, to radio and television transmissions from the congress.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz and Karol Modzelewski recalled negotiations to date regarding this matter and stated that the preliminary political conditions set by the government side were unacceptable to the union, since they would be tantamount to the union depriving itself of its statutory right to strike. On the other hand, as far as Solidarity is concerned, one of the basic conditions of agreement on transmission is authorization of accounts by Solidarity. In effect, it has been stated that coverage without agreement--coverage which does not guarantee that information will be conveyed reliably--is not possible. In this situation, it has been decided not to accredit teams of radio and television at the congress.

Preparations Described

LD041730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The solemn opening of the deliberations of the first NSZZ Solidarity national congress will take place tomorrow at 1000 in Gdansk at Oliwia Hall. About 900 delegates are now in the tricity. The regions with the largest representation are the Slask-Dabrowa, Lower Silesia, Mazowsze, Malopolski, Lodz and, of course, Gdansk.

It was initially proposed that the first round of the deliberations would last until Monday, but yesterday evening it was being said that the talks would extend until Tuesday or Wednesday.

It started getting very crowded in the congress center many hours ago. A press office has been in operation since yesterday. The decoration of the hall will be completed late this evening.

In the streets of the tricity one can readily identify the buses which have brought the delegates from the various regions. They are bedecked with white and red flags and colorful placards. Most of the delegates are accommodated in students residence halls of Gdansk University and of the Gdansk Polytechnic.

Let us now come back to the press services. The representatives of more than 70 radio and television stations and press agencies around the world are accredited to the congress. These include the BBC, REUTER, UPI, AFP, the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA and the West German ADN [as heard]. During the congress a special four-page paper entitled GLOS WOLNY will be published.

TASS Criticism Cited

LD042210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The TASS news agency writes that on the eve of NSZZ Solidarity congress, rightwing leaders of this union organization and of the KSS/KOR organization [Social Self-Defense Committee] which operates under its aegis, have stepped up their attacks on the socialist system in Poland, as well as on the foreign and domestic policies of the Polish state and the PZPR.

Naming the following, Michnik, Rulewski, Bujak and Gwiazda, TASS writes that they do not conceal the fact that they have managed to create an atmosphere of anarchy and chaos in the country, and to get in the way of the government's measures aimed at overcoming the economic and political crisis. These activists desire insubordination toward the authorities. They favor ignoring the law, frustrating the implementation of the government's economic program through strikes and acts of sabotage, and chipping away at the state and its socialist institutions.

As an example TASS cites the excerpts from Michnik's recent speech in Gdansk, containing anticommunist overtones and proclaiming that NSZZ Solidarity in reality plays the role of an opposition political party.

Invitations Criticized

LD051912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The POLISH PRESS AGENCY asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to comment on the statement made by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity's press spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, in which he said that delegations of trade union organizations from socialist countries, that is members of CEMA, had been invited to the first national congress of Solidarity. We received the following statement:

On 22 and 26 August the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received by Telex from the KKP a list of international and Polish trade union organizations which had been invited to attend the Solidarity congress. This list does not include any national organization of trade unions from the CEMA countries.

The invitation to the congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU], with which organizations from both socialist and nonsocialist countries are affiliated--including the French CGT [General Labor Confederation], which Solidarity invited separately--does not in any way change or detract from the significance of the fact that trade unions from socialist countries were not invited. Indeed, the KKP invited two other international trade union organizations to its congress and, in spite of this, sent invitations to national trade union organizations which are members of these organizations. This is a consistent procedure, since the international trade union organizations and the national trade union organizations are not the same thing.

The fact that NSZZ Solidarity did not act in a similar manner regarding national organizations in the CEMA member countries and invited only the WFTU--to which they are affiliated--means simply that the trade union organizations from CEMA countries were not invited.

On 1 September Jozef Wiejacz, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, talked with Prof Bronislaw Geremek, a representative of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity. Among other things, Wiejacz handed him a note protesting the fact that the range of invitations to the congress is incompatible with the principles of Polish foreign policy. This protest particularly concerned the failure to invite the trade union organizations from the most friendly countries, members of CEMA, while certain trade unions having an extreme right-wing orientation were invited.

Even earlier the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had several talks with KKP representatives, including Bogdan Lis and Bronislaw Geremek, during which the principles of Polish foreign policy were explained. The necessity to abide by these principles in the international activity of trade unions was pointed out.

As of the afternoon of 3 September, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had not received any information about a KKP invitation to the Solidarity congress for any national trade union organizations from any CEMA member countries.

Further on Invitations

LD051012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpt] PAP correspondents covering the socialist countries have tried to obtain from the local trade union central offices information relating to invitations to the Solidarity congress.

The GDR Free German Trade Union [FDGB] received an invitation to the Solidarity Congress but the invitation came too late, stated Secretary of the Central Board of FDGB Werner Heilemann.

Deputy Chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Georgi Evgeniev stated that he has not received any invitation to the Solidarity congress.

Soviet TUs Not Invited

LD052235 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The PAP correspondent in Moscow reports that by the end of office hours yesterday, Soviet trade unions had not yet received an invitation to attend the NSZZ Solidarity congress and that they did not know anything about the despatch of such an invitation.

Journalists at Congress

LD051204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The first national congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity has begun in Gdansk 1 year after the August turning point. Great hopes as well as anxiety accompany the congress. Solidarity has great strength at its disposal but it is also burdened by a proportional responsibility. Millions of working people share the hope that this strength will manifest itself in constructive actions.

Over 160 domestic journalists, 200 foreign journalists and 160 Solidarity journalists are present at the congress.

FIRST SOLIDARITY CONGRESS BEGINS IN GDANSK 5 SEP

Mass Celebrated Before Congress

LD050915 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The delegates to the first national Solidarity congress and invited guests are now entering the Oliwa Sports Hall in Gdansk. The congress was supposed to have started at 1000. The holy mass, celebrated by the Primate of Poland Jozef Glemp, lasted a bit longer than scheduled. The Solidarity delegates arrived just before 0800 for the solemn holy mass in the historical basilica, which will celebrate its 800th anniversary in 5 years. They were led by Lech Walesa. Also present were thousands of tricity inhabitants. Before the mass, Lech Walesa thanked the primate of Poland for celebrating holy mass before the congress.

During the mass the primate delivered a homily on the social meaning of work and on the service to the fatherland. He also appealed to Solidarity and to the authorities to preserve social calm during the month of September, a month which is special to our nation. He recalled that the congress is being held in a place remembered for the signing of the historical Oliwa peace treaty.

The primate wished the first national Solidarity congress fruitful discussions so it could bring about much desired calm and order in Poland. He stressed the importance of this meeting to the country.

Primate's Homily Reported

LD051248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpt] A ceremonial holy mass in Oliwa Cathedral preceded the opening of the first national congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity today in Gdansk. Primate of Poland, Archbishop Metropolitan of Gnezno and Warsaw Jozef Glemp celebrated the mass. Chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity Lech Walesa cordially greeted the primate. On behalf of the union, Walesa asked the primate to continue, like a father, to lead and prompt the union in accordance with the spirit of truth and faith.

In his homily, Primate Glemp stressed the great significance of the first national Solidarity congress for Poland. He compared the notion of work with the notion of service to society and said that there is a close correlation between these concepts. The primate said that one receives wages for work; however, service takes place in the family, public life and health services, and one cannot estimate the monetary value of these efforts. If we want to serve society and the common good, the primate continued, we must always remember the idea of service.

The primate of Poland stressed one holy word, fatherland, which somehow gets forgotten. He said that the fatherland calls for service which may sometimes go unpaid; thus, it calls for sacrifice.

Bishop Glemp said that we must restore the meaning of the word fatherland and understand what Christian patriotism means. Patriotism is love of the fatherland which we attain through love of our neighbors. To love the fatherland means persistently and jointly to build and organize production.

In conclusion the Polish Primate said that it is necessary today to undertake [word indistinct] work. This is needed to shape the working people's situation and the future of the fatherland. All society expects that your congress will be the negotiation of that peace which began last year in the Gdansk shipyard and which is necessary to both the country and to Europe.

Peace Appeal Reiterated

LD051648 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep (PAP)--Solidarity delegates to the congress as well as guests and thousands of inhabitants of the Gdansk-Sopot-Gdynia conurbation participated in a solemn mass celebrating by Poland's Primate Jozef Glemp at the Oliwa Cathedral this morning. The mass proceded an official opening of the first national congress of Solidarity delegates.

Greeting the primate on his first visit to the Oliwa Cathedral, the Gdansk Diocese Ordinary Bishop Lech Kaczmarek said that the primate's presence at the historical cathedral which in five years' time will celebrate its 800th anniversary testifies to a great importance the church attaches to the emergence and activity of the Solidarity independent self-governed trade union. The bishop wishes the union to always act with both courage and prudence.

Taking the floor on behalf of Solidarity its leader Lech Walesa said in turn that the trade union owes much to the church, its wise and well-wishing teachings and advice. We hope, he said, that they will also accompany us in the future in the name of truth and social justice.

During the mass a homily was delivered by Primate Jozef Glemp who said, among other things, that Solidarity aims at protecting the working class but at the same time it declares its service for the society and reminds others of the necessity of serving. Thus, if we are to serve the society and common weal, be it the church, government or Solidarity, we always have to visualize the notion of service which is some kind of under-reward. But in our times, over-rewards used to be demanded for any kind of services rendered to the Polish nation, which led to many deformations.

The primate also pointed out that the Polish nation has to restore due meaning to the word fatherland which signifies service and sacrifice, and said that patriotism means a well-conceived love for the fatherland. By loving our neighbour we achieve love for the fatherland, he said.

Further on in his sermon the primate stressed the need for friendship towards the other nations. We must feel members of the great family of nations, because we are firmly imbedded in European culture.

It is also significant that the church has elected from among us, the Poles, its highest superior, who while performing his duties of the head of the church, has shown no less love for his fatherland.

The primate recalled that the Solidarity congress was preceded by a mass celebrated in the Oliwa Basilica, the place which is historically associated with the peace of Oliwa. The whole society expects that the congress will mark a continuation of this peace, peace which we and the whole world need.

"In my sermon at Jasna Gora (Monastery) on August 26, I appealed for the peaceful month of September, a month which carries a very special meaning for every Pole. I reiterate my appeal for social peace during the congress, throughout September, and in the future."

In conclusion the father primate wished the Solidarity congress to bring the expected and much-desired fruits of peace and order in Poland.

5 September Agenda

LD050852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The first national NSZZ Solidarity congress is just starting in Gdansk. The following is the agenda for this morning:

Opening of the Congress;
Election of the Returns and Open Ballot Committee;
Election of the Congress Presidium;
Election of the Mandates and Election Committee;
Report of the National Electoral Commission;
Adoption of the agenda and rules for the debate;
Election of the Resolutions and Proposals Committee;
Greetings to the congress.

The following is the agenda for this afternoon:

Report of the National Consultative Commission [KKP];
Report of the Audit Commission;
Report of the Mandates Commission;
Discussion.

In connection with the KKP decision not to accredit radio and television teams to the congress, both radio and television will report the congress on the basis of available information.

Walesa Opens Congress

LD051108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The first national congress of delegates of the NSZZ Solidarity began at 1100 today with the singing of the national anthem and of the song "God [word indistinct] Poland." The session was opened by Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP], who said, among other things: Solidarity is a union movement which while admittedly still young already counts for a great deal. The chairman of the KKP greeted the government delegation to the conference headed by minister for trade union affairs, Stanislaw Ciosek, representatives of the episcopate, a delegation of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, a delegation of the NSZZ of Tradesmen and representatives of the Autonomous and Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

Procedural questions then began: the election of the Presidium of the session and of a Returns and Open Ballot Committee.

Walesa Opening Speech

LD052352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 5 Sep 81

["Text" of inaugural speech by Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity at the 5 September opening session of the first national congress of delegates of the NSZZ Solidarity, held in Gdansk--recorded]

[Text] I open our congress, the first national congress of the independent self-governing trade union Solidarity. [applause] We are here thanks to the will of those who elected us--working people throughout Poland. Each one of us as an individual is of paltry significance. Together, our significance is the same as the force of those millions of people who combine to make up Solidarity. It is with them and them alone that we wish to keep faith during these proceedings. We shall debate important matters concerning our union and the whole country. We are trade unionists; but above all we are Poles. Thus we shall be debating as Poles and as trade unionists. We shall be debating along which road we are to continue and how we are to sustain our Poland. We shall be debating in a spirit of truth as free and responsible people.

I welcome you cordially to Gdansk. I welcome all the guests from throughout Poland. I hope you feel at home here and I hope that through our joint efforts we impart to this congress our own character and tone. In opening our congress I wish to greet all the guests who have arrived. First, I welcome the representatives of the government. We are independent and self-governing but we are active within the state, and as the hosts of this congress we greet with respect the arrival of the government delegation. [applause]

I am no diplomat so I will say outright: Until the last moment before the opening of this congress many actions were carried out and many words were said which could have been avoided. Replies to various questions are expected from us. We shall debate them here. But we, too, expect an answer to a basic question: A year ago we said that we were speaking to each other as Pole to Pole. Now, after these 12 months and many conflicts, we wish to know if we shall talk like this. Is the moment for understanding now ripe that it will not be possible to turn back from this road we opened in August [applause] and that Solidarity will not allow itself to be divided and will not allow itself to be destroyed? [applause]

I extend cordial greetings to the representatives of the episcopate. [applause] The moral authority of the church and its role in the defense of human rights and the rights of the nation are enormous. During this year we received much assistance from the church, particularly at various difficult moments from the deceased primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

Before the opening of the congress we took part in a holy mass which was celebrated by the new primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp. The presence of representatives of the episcopate at our proceedings is evidence of the attention and importance which the church--the supreme moral authority of the country--attaches to our congress. I welcome the fraternal unions: Solidarity of Private Farmers [applause], and Solidarity of Craft Industry Workers. [applause] They are marching along the same road as we. No one will separate us from them. I welcome representatives of other trade unions of Poland. [applause] I welcome representatives of creative and scientific associations and representatives of independent student movements. [applause] I greet with all cordiality the persons whom we invited as guests of the congress who have gained credit in the struggle for human and national rights. [applause] I also wish to cordially welcome the foreign delegations which have arrived for the congress. I hope that they will excuse my not listing their names. The representatives of these delegations will be addressing our congress. [applause] However, I wish to convey via them the gratitude to all those who throughout the world gave throughout this year by deed and word proof of their solidarity with us.

The birth of NSZZ Solidarity has become for many people--not only in our country but throughout the world--a sign of hope and proof of the fact that the struggle for human dignity does bear fruit.

Esteemed delegates and guests! Our union was started 1 year ago, but our existence was not instantaneous. This is the heritage of the blood of the Poznan workers in 1956 and in December 1970 on the coast. This is the heritage of the August events in Radom and Ursus in 1976 and of all the struggles of the Polish workers. [applause] (?And in this) effort and struggle for human dignity in our country [words indistinct] victims which paid their price in blood.

Ladies and gentlemen! Welcoming you and opening this congress I wish to return to the moment when NSZZ Solidarity was born, to the moments when we were holding our own in the shipyard and when the women stood in front of the gates. We were aware that Poland was together with us. And we were strong because of our unity--unity inside the shipyard and outside the gates. I would very much like this congress to be a congress of unity. [applause]

During these debates we shall be holding discussions and arguing with one another. However, it is our NSZZ Solidarity that is above all disputes. It is only if we act in solidarity with one another will we be able to open up a road to a better Poland.

At the same time I would like to tell you that the talks concerning television coverage have been broken off. Thus, if we do not have the possibility of authorization, if we do not have the possibility of checking what will be said about us, we shall not avail ourselves of the television medium in any other way. This is why from this rostrum I wish to appeal once again to the gentlemen responsible for this state of affairs that they should understand that NSZZ Solidarity exists and will remain whether someone likes it or not. [applause]

The struggle, as I have said on more than once occasion, is only just beginning. This is why we should remember that our private ambitions, our ins and outs, even our problems and difficulties, should not cloud over our main path. O that there were no people who have taken umbrage! Let's say to ourselves what we feel. But let us remember that victory lies solely and exclusively in NSZZ Solidarity. If we do not stand together, despite differences in views and despite difference in opinions, then we shall not win. This struggle will be difficult and hard but this struggle is within our reach for winning. However, the cost we shall have to pay for this struggle is not known.

If we remain, as in August, together and strong then despite the difficulties and hardships and despite various views we shall win and shall make Poland the way we have dreamed because she cannot be different. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. [applause]

Government Message

LD051834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The first NSZZ Solidarity national congress began at 1100 today at the "Oliwia" Hall in Gdansk. A solemn mass was celebrated by archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, at Oliwia Cathedral this morning.

As we have already reported, 892 delegates representing the union's 9.5 million members are taking part in the deliberations. Before the deliberations began, the delegates sang the national anthem and the song "Boze Cos Polskie." The congress was opened by Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity. He welcomed the congress guests, the government delegation, representatives of the episcopate and delegations of Polish and foreign trade union organizations. He also welcomed representatives of creative and scientific associations and of independent student movements. Briefly describing the origins of the NSZZ Solidarity union, the KKP chairman outlined the tasks facing the congress in the present situation.

The delegates then honored the memory of the victims of workers' protests in June 1956 and December 1979 with 1-minute of silence.

The government message to the congress, signed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, was conveyed by Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs. Here are the contents of the message:

The Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs sends greetings to the first national congress of delegates of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity. You are gathering 1 year after the signing of the social agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, agreements which defined the new conditions and opportunities in the development of socialist Poland. A new trade union movement arose from the agreements--NSZZ Solidarity--on which great sections of the public have pinned their hopes. A lot has changed in this year in Poland by the will of the public. The public expressed its desires in various ways. Its aspirations found expression in the policy of the PZPR adopted by the party at the Sixth Central Committee Plenum and in the line of agreement confirmed and developed at the ninth extraordinary congress. The party's allied parties and social organizations have lent their support to this line. This line is received with understanding by the church and among believing and nonbelieving Polish citizens. This line has found expression in the decisions and activities of the Sejm, of the Council of Ministers and of all links of people's authority.

Despite differing opinions and various aspirations, and despite various conflicts which have arisen in the meantime, the great social animation is being united in one historical process of socialist renewal. The state structures are participating significantly in these changes by initiating or assimilating them. The Polish state has become open to the wishes of the citizens. There has been profound democratization in social relations. The self-governing system is developing. The forms and content of social life are being renewed. The legal system is being greatly revised and the economic reform--the great hope of our country--is gradually coming into being.

The government of the republic is sticking to the agreements concluded a year ago. Despite the deep economic crisis the authorities are trying to properly fulfill the agreements that were concluded. There have been considerable increases in wages, farmers' incomes, old-age and other pensions, among other things, and the sphere of social services has been expanded. Working time has been reduced. Many of the trade unions' demands with regard to credits have been fulfilled.

Yet the national income and social production are falling and work discipline is worsening. The effectivity of management is even lessening. As a result citizens' living conditions have become difficult. In order to overcome this crisis and the difficult living conditions that have resulted, the help of the union movement and its understanding and support for government efforts are necessary. The Government of People's Poland immutably declares its partnership and cooperation with all the trade unions. We expect that if not today, then tomorrow or the day after, the organizationally differentiated union movement will achieve political unity, for that is in the interest of the working people.

The supreme good of the country requires that all organizations respect the principles of the socialist system. Socialism represents the basis for the development of our country and conditions its independence, security and integrity. In practice this means the duty of every trade union to act toward strengthening the socialist character of Poland.

The political framework for the existence of any kind of organization in our country is demarcated by the respect contained in the agreements reached for the principle of the social ownership of the means of production; for the political assumptions of the Constitution, including the leading role of the PZPR; and for the inviolability of the international alliances of the People's Republic. This is connected with the undertaking made by Solidarity not to fulfill the role of a political party. Partner-like relations call for mutuality. The union movement has gained many rights, and together with these it has shouldered a tremendous obligation with regard to the country and society.

The right to discussion, to present demands, to voice opinions, must not be transformed into a one-sided criticism of the state authorities. Quite the reverse: It must bring with it cooperation in the unfavorable arrangement of public matters. The limits of criticism, of divergent views and demands, are constituted by the primary interests of the nation and the state. Only a union movement which respects them can be credible for society in the long run and receive the support of its members. We consider that Poland needs calm and not conflicts, work and not the abuse of strike and protest actions. Whoever comes out against the socialist reality of the country and the legal system which protects it hits out at the process of renewal and the successful course of reform, economic stabilization, and creates a serious threat to the independent, secure existence of the nation.

The government expects and invites creative cooperation from NSZZ Solidarity. Our state structures, our social and self-government life are wide open to a Solidarity which accepts socialism and acts in accordance with its statute and in agreement with the obligations undertaken. The government expects from the Solidarity union practical active support for the government program for overcoming the crisis and for the economic reform program, for counteracting unnecessary tensions and other disturbances of socio-economic life; and for abandonment of actions which run counter to the socialist legal order. Presenting this stance, the government is of the opinion that meeting this stance halfway is a vital need of the country and of the nation. The government also hopes that Solidarity's appeal calling for work on eight free Saturdays will be the beginning of such a process.

The government wishes the delegates to the first national NSZZ Solidarity congress effective and creative deliberations which will be inspired by a good understanding of the needs of the Polish People's Republic.

The message was signed on behalf of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs by Dr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

AFP Reports Congress Opening

NC051557 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, 5 Sep (AFP)--The first national congress of the Polish independent trade union Solidarity opened here today with a vibrant appeal for unity by leader Lech Walesa and an implicit warning by a government representative that Solidarity has a "duty to work for socialism."

Mr Walesa told several thousand applauding delegates: "The battle has only begun but we will win the fight."

"The only thing we don't know is the price we will have to pay, but if our movement sticks together, we will build the Poland of our dreams," he said.

"The moment has come to understand that the path opened in August 1980 is irreversible. For its part, Solidarity will not allow itself to be divided or destroyed," he added.

"The birth of Solidarity has become a sign of hope throughout the world, and proof that the struggle for human rights is not a lost cause."

Polish Minister for Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek, who headed a government delegation to the congress, called on Solidarity to help lift the country out of the economic crisis while urging it to keep to a strict interpretation of its statutes.

Reading a message from Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Mr Ciosek underscored the "duty" of all trade union organizations in Poland to "work for socialism" and respect the leadership role of the Communist Party and the country's alliances.

Mr Ciosek also expressed the hope that "sooner or later," Solidarity would "achieve its political cohesion."

(Recent Soviet press commentaries alleged that "extremists" within Solidarity wanted a change of regime in Poland.)

The Polish regime expects Solidarity to "give support to the government's proposal for economic reform, prevent the outbreak of strikes, and renounce all unlawful activities," Mr Ciosek said.

The government spokesman also implied that while the regime would allow Solidarity to participate in the economic process, it would not allow a complete overhaul of current political structures. "The structures of our state remain open to Solidarity," he said.

The congress, which has been barred to state radio and television, is the first ever such meeting in a communist state.

Before its official opening today, Roman Catholic Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp renewed the Polish clergy's appeal for a month's work and social calm.

Archbishop Glemp, speaking before Mr Walesa and 5,000 other union members at a mass at Oliwa Cathedral in the suburbs of this Baltic port, expressed his wish that "your congress bring the desired fruits of peace and order."

Mr Walesa, who stressed the absolute need for unity, said "we are here through the desire of workers throughout Poland...

"Alone we count for nothing, but together we represent the considerable weight of millions of workers."

He continued: "It is with them alone that we want to keep faith. We are trade unionists, of course, but above all we are Poles, and we are going to discuss as Poles and unionists in a spirit of truth, as free men aware of their responsibilities."

Meanwhile, the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions today called for the reopening of an investigation into the beating up last March in Bydgoszcz of three Solidarity militants allegedly by militiamen.

The government had promised a full investigation into the incident and punishment for those responsible, but on Wednesday the Bydgoszcz prosecutor's office said it was ending its enquiry after failing to come up with the culprits.

The Bydgoszcz Solidarity branch had called for a strike alert from today to protest the decision to close the investigation.

First Day Proceedings

LD052109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] This is Piotr Szatkowski in Gdansk. Contrary to earlier announcements, the first day of the Solidarity congress did not end at 1900. The second break was announced at that time. Proceedings were resumed before 2000. As of 2100, when I left Oliwa Hall delegates had elected the congress press spokesman by a voice vote. Most of the votes--about two-thirds--went to National Consultative Congress [KKP] press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

After the voting, discussion on procedural matters was continued. As I told you earlier, these matters were to have been debated during the morning session. However, the congress deliberations have already been considerably extended on the first day. The national Electoral Commission delivered its report just before 2100. Among the 896 delegates, 814 are present in the hall--a sufficient number to pass congress resolutions.

The delegates subsequently passed and accepted a proposal to celebrate a holy mass at 0800 tomorrow in Oliwa Hall, directly in the hall where the proceedings are being held. After the mass, the second day of debates is to begin at about 0900. Naturally the most important point will be the KKP report which it has been impossible to find room for in the deliberations that are still underway today.

REPORTAGE ON 6 SEP EVENTS AT SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

6 September Agenda

LD060712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Today is the second day of the NSZZ Solidarity's first national congress. It will be a full day of work. The agenda includes the National Consultative Commission's report-back paper on the development of the sociopolitical situation in the country since the Polish August and, in this context, Solidarity's activities. The discussion of the report will constitute the point of departure for the program debate. The congress will hear the report of the mandates and electoral commission. It is also expected that the discussion of proposals for changes in the union statute will begin today.

More on Topics, Telegrams

LD061142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Motions have been submitted in the Solidarity congress hall. Among others Zbigniew Bujak proposed that a delegation of the Union of Polish Writers [ZLP] be officially invited to the second part of the Solidarity congress which as we know will take place toward the end of September. One can guess that this motion was raised in connection with the recent resolution of the writers regarding cooperation with Solidarity.

Now a little about the agenda which, as of the first day, has changed almost by the hour. There is planned for today, after procedural matters, a regarding of the declaration of Bydgoszcz Solidarity regarding the decision of the prosecutor's office to close the [Bydgoszcz] investigation. The most important topic of the session, the report of the National Consultative Commission, is then scheduled. Apart from its assessment of the current sociopolitical situation in the country, a program for the activities of the union will be put forward for discussion. And if time does not run out, proposals for changes in the statute will be presented today.

In conclusion, a couple of words about telegrams. Scores of them have arrived at the congress and they are presented every now and then. This morning, for instance, a telegram from Jan Jozef Szczopanski, of the Central Board of the ZLP, was read. In it he conveyed his greetings and stressed that one should not ignore the voices of people who represent the majority of society. Telegrams from Pax and the Independent Union of Students were then read out. A quote from the latter says: Only Solidarity is capable of leading the country out of the crisis. The authors of the majority of the telegrams are private individuals.

KKP Report to Congress

LD062054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Marek Celewicki report from Gdansk]

[Text] [Begin Celewicki recording] In the first part of today's discussion, Andrzej Celinski delivered a report of the National Consultative Commission [KKP]. A congress decision allowed television crews to be present for 10 minutes among the delegates while the KKP report was being read.

In accordance with the agenda, a statement of the Bydgoszcz region concerning the decision of the voivodship prosecutor to discontinue investigations was presented to the delegates. The regional union received news of the discontinuation of the investigation with indignation, the statement says: We consider this decision to be yet further evidence of the violation of law and order in our country. Finally, the representative of the Bydgoszcz region put forward a proposal to include the statement in the congress documents. A Telex message informing delegates of yesterday's events before the arrest in Bydgoszcz was also presented. These matters evoked animated reaction among the audience. At the same time it was postulated that the congress unambiguously express its views on law and order.

Next, representatives of the invited trade union federation, Mrs (Petterson) from Denmark, and [name indistinct] representing the Japanese Central Trade Union organization in Tokyo, were warmly greeted, the latter conveyed wishes for fruitful deliberations and gave gifts from Japanese trade union activists.

Toward the end of the first part of today's discussion it was proposed that a programmatic commission be set up in three editorial teams. At 1330 the delegates took a break. The delegation of the Mazowsze region left to lay flowers at Westerplatte and at monuments to the victims of December in Gdansk in Gdynia. [end recording]

Thank you. According to agencies, (Karol Humel), a representative of the Austrian central trade union organization, also conveyed greetings to the congress.

Next, Andrzej Celinski, secretary of the KKP Presidium presented the report of the KKP. Andrzej Jelenski in Gdansk reads the first part of the report:

The NSZZ Solidarity has behind it 1 year of de facto and 10 months of legal existence. The KKP, in presenting a report on this period of activity, is fully aware that this short period of the union's existence has been of decisive significance both for the formation and future of the independent trade union movement and for the destiny of our country. Therefore, our report concerns not only the work of the KKP itself, but the collective activities of Solidarity during that period.

The first congress closes the founding period of the existence of our union. Union authorities now exist at all territorial levels. They have been appointed by means of democratic elections.

We read next in the KKP report: We shall appoint national echelons of the union at the present congress, closing in this way the 10-month electoral campaign envisaged by the statute, despite the fact that we had considerable delays in the regional general meetings of delegates. Time was not conducive to normal intra-works activity. We were constantly dragged into conflict situations. We were moving from one conflict to the next almost from the start. Not just the interests of working people and of the union, but the existence of Solidarity itself and the country's destiny were placed in a state of utmost danger.

We are not at this moment able to present to the congress a full assessment of the events of the past year or a detailed report on the emergence of works and regional organizations of the union. General meetings of delegates held over the past few months in all regions of the country have made it possible to sum up initially the founding and organizational work of Solidarity and to assess the evolution of the general situation in the country. We are convinced that the first congress, striving to delineate the program of activities of our union, will also make an assessment of the path we have taken so far and will examine the experiences of the past month. We are fully aware that we are only at the beginning of the path chosen by us and that there is much ahead of us. Concrete results of our activities in juxtaposition with our desires and hopes may seem negligible and insufficient.

But we are simultaneously convinced that the emergence and existence of Solidarity, which was born out of the struggle for workers' rights and which is endowed with great confidence of the community, has been and is changing the social and political life of the country. We shall not be exaggerating if we say that a revolution in taking place in Poland, the main force of which is Solidarity. Oppressed by the weight of the economic catastrophe--which is a product of pre-August authorities and a result of a lack of a consistent policy of repair and reform on the part of the authorities since August 1980--we do not at times fully appreciate that post-August Poland is becoming a different country than before.

Here is the next part of the KKP report:

Prior to August, a disappointed and discouraged community for a long time subjected itself, on the whole passively, to the imposed systems of power and economy. In recent years, however, opposition to the inefficient economic policy, false propaganda and to the trampling of human dignity underfoot was mounting, and threatened an uncontrolled outburst of anger of incalculable consequences. The authorities were afraid of both the community and reforms--that is, any changes in the system which could restrict their power.

Fortunately, there were forces in the nation who were able to undertake the work of renewal. The tradition of an independent worker and trade union movement never died; the memory and experience of the workers' protest of Poznan, the coast, Radom and Ursus was alive. Out of these experiences an awareness and will to struggle for workers' and people's rights were formed, as well as Solidarity and the restraint of the people of Szczecin, which were the trait of the great strike actions of last year. The movement of free trade unions grew out of these experiences. Worker traditions were animated and supported by movements of the intelligentsia and youth which developed into protests against totalitarianism and repression in the name of solidarity and dignity of man and of national and religious values. Independent sociopolitical movements created for the defense of workers and of human and civic matters; university milieux, catholic intelligentia clubs, clergy and also youth have made a great contribution to the work of the renewal of the country. A great role was played by the church. Preserving national traditions, the church tried to give spiritual and moral support to the incapacitated nation, and for many years it was the sole public defender of working people and spokesman for the needs of the community; it defended human dignity and civic freedoms and it tried to protect independent social movements. The great figure of the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, was a symbol of national dignity and simultaneously a political wisdom for the church. The election of a Polish pope and his pilgrimage round the country was a crowning act of the glorious work of the church and an important element of the national reawakening.

Speaking in the KKP report of August 1980, Andrzej Celinski said: In July and August of 1980 the worker protest was aimed at injustice and lies, arbitrary decisions and orders of the authorities, and at the increasingly more clear deterioration of the economic situation in the country and of the material situation of working people. After the July upheaval in Lublin came the memorable strike of the workers of the coast, which was supported by Silesia and the basin and the whole country. In the climate of the general strike the authorities yielded to workers demands. Agreements were signed in Szczecin, Gdansk, Jastrzebie and Katowice and in other hotbeds of the strike conflict. These events cannot be gauged just by the measure of direct cause and effect of the strike struggle, the issues of price rises, pay and material demands. The August worker upsurge constituted a powerful liberating movement, the aims of which concerned the rights of man, human dignity, the superior rights of the community and the nation, and the fundamental aspirations of the working world. It represented a continuation of the worker struggles of 1956, 1970 and 1976, a continuation of collective activities in defense of the rights of man, a continuation of movements for the sake of the protection of the republic and of changing it for the better. [passage indistinct]

More on KKP Report, Debate

LD061932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The second day of the national congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity is in progress in Gdansk. Today's deliberations were preceded by a mass held in the "Oliwia" sports hall. Next a Statutes Commission was elected and discussion was completed on formal matters. Then Andrzej Celinski presented a report from the National Consultative Commission [KKP].

This report contains an assessment of the development of the sociopolitical situation in the country over the past year and also an assessment of the conflicts and misunderstandings, progress and delays in the implementation of the social agreements. At the same time the report contains the KKP's assessment of internal union affairs. The theses of the report state that time has not favored normal internal union work. The union has been constantly dragged into conflict situations. Reasons have been given which show that post-August Poland is becoming a country different to what it was before. They state that the workers' protest of July and August 1980 was directed against injustice and lies, arbitrary decisions and orders by the authorities and the constantly deteriorating economic situation in the country and the material conditions of working people.

Solidarity, as a great and realistic force, is creating a chance for social equilibrium in which people are protected and the authorities are effectively controlled. It has been recognized that the history of Solidarity so far has been one of continuous conflicts which run a similar course.

Solidarity has enjoyed the broad support of the church.

The next theses of the report speak of the struggle waged by Solidarity against the threat of transferring the cost of the crisis onto the shoulders of the public and of this struggle being only a partial success. The regulation of wages which has not been fully achieved is included amongst the achievements of Solidarity. Reasons have been given which show that the implementation of the principle of work-free Saturdays has not resulted in any adverse consequences, except in part of the economy; for in mining the employment deficits have become worse because of this, and this has had an effect on the size of output.

Next, it was stated that the prevailing consequences of the crisis could be considerably reduced if the authorities waged an energetic struggle against this phenomenon right from the beginning. At the same time an assurance was given that the union must immediately embark on actions to defend the material situation of the poorest sections of the population. Solidarity has not yet embarked on direct action in the economy. Contrary to accusations, it wants above all to be a trade union. In the present crisis-ridden situation it must, however, draw up at the congress a strategy of energetic activity in the economy and it must deal more actively with the question of economic reform.

In the report much attention is given to matters pertaining to the implementation of the right that has been won to issue publications. The problem of access to the mass media has been given broad prominence. In Solidarity's view the monopoly on information and on expressing views on radio and television drastically violates the rights of the public. Solidarity demands that social control be established over radio and television programs and is struggling for the right to press and social communication.

The report also expresses disquiet which has arisen because of the return to old methods of exercising power which has been observed over the past few weeks. Next, reasons were given which show that in the implementation of further action programs the union has remained consistently faithful to the fundamental principles of the social agreements. In international activities it has always been led by the guiding principles of the supremacy of Polish national interests and of good relations with neighboring countries, relations based, however, on the principles of partner-like and equitable cooperation.

It is recalled that Solidarity has more than 9.5 million members and constitutes the most powerful social movement in Poland. The internal life of this union has three basic traits: democracy, activity and solidarity. The report also recalls the list of unfulfilled government promises. Finally, the opinion is expressed that the work of the union for the benefit of Poland will meet with the genuine and loyal partnership of the authorities. This is recognized as the order of the day and also as the guarantee for political stabilization in the future.

Discussion got underway after the report. The first to speak during the discussions was the representative of the Interfactory Founding Committee, Bydgoszcz, which presented a report and statement of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity on the subject of the so-called Bydgoszcz events of March of this year and of the communique by the prosecutor's office about the discontinuance of the investigation in this matter. Andrzej Wajda rose to speak on behalf of Polish film-makers. In a break during the proceedings the congress delegations laid flowers at monuments to the victims of December in Gdansk and Gdynia and at the monument in Westerplatte. Now over to our correspondent in Gdansk:

[Begin recording] At 1530, after a break of half an hour, the deliberations of the Solidarity congress resumed. In the meantime the press office published a communique with the official composition of the Polish Government team accredited to the congress. Here are the members of the team: Minister Stanislaw Ciosek; Professor Jerzy Kolodziejski, voivoda of Gdansk; Dr Jerzy Mlynarczyk, president of the city of Gdansk; and Andrzej Witkowski, (Waldemar Telmak) and (Jacek Ratajczyk), accredited as advisers of Minister Ciosek.

At the same time one can already give the main points of the report of the KKP delivered by Andrzej Celinski. Here they are: the social situation before August, the contribution of the church in awakening social awareness, the aims of the August outburst and the hopes of Poles tied up with the Solidarity congress.

So far more than 70 telegrams have arrived at the congress. The mandates commission, which was the first to start the second part of the deliberations, requested the reports of the National Electoral Commission in order to check the correctness of the mandates that were issued. At the same time the commission reported that 896 delegates were authorized to take part in the congress, of whom 818 were present.

The first to speak in the second part of the deliberations was (Stanislaw Matyja), a guest invited by Lech Walesa and a participant of the June events in Poznan in 1956. He described the genesis of the first workers' protest in our country. At present procedural matters are being discussed. A discussion of the KKP report and the presentation of programmatic proposals by the regions are envisaged later in the deliberations.

So much from the Gdansk "Oliwia" hall--(Marek Szelewicki) reporting. [end recording]

Pope John Paul II also referred to the NSZZ Solidarity delegates conference today in his Angelus speech at his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo. He described the congress as an important event in the life of our country.

AFP ON KKP Report

NC061815 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, 6 Sep (AFP)--An unbowed Solidarity leadership today told its national congress here that the Polish state has "totalitarian ambitions" and that there is a real "revolution" now taking place in Poland.

A report from the Solidarity Coordinating Committee KKP, made public here today, (?also) said that Solidarity is the "[word indistinct] force" behind the revolution.

The document, in a passage [word indistinct] to arouse the ire of the communist leadership, lauded political dissidents--the Committee for Social Defense (KOR) and the Movement for the Defense of Human and Citizen Rights--for their role in the socialist renewal in Poland.

It also described the wave of strikes along the Baltic a year ago as "a powerful liberating movement with the goal of human and citizen rights as well as human dignity."

It added that the independent trade union movement is the "embryo of a new life" within the Polish state.

The document was presented in the name of the incumbent KWP members, and observers said it did not show any diplomatic restraint with regard to the country's communist government.

It said the authorities have shown themselves to be "incapable of bringing the country out of the economic crisis. The government has solicited Solidarity's cooperation "only to make the union responsible for decisions over which it has no influence," it (?said).

The KKP did not rule out collaboration with Poland's leaders. "We are ready to participate in a genuine program of economic recovery, provided that this program does not hurt the least privileged or cause unemployment," the committee said in the report.

The document also paid tribute to the Catholic Church for "being the sole public defender of the workers for years."

The committee said it was aware of the "advantages of dialogue over confrontation," but it added that "the opposition of conservative forces within the public powers" forced it to resort too often to "the ultimate argument, which is the strike."

The report referred to the "campaign of slander" directed against the union, and said that "the monopoly on information and the expression of opinion on the radio and television flagrantly violates the rights of the society."

Ending with a note of hope, the report said that Solidarity was "for agreement and dialogue, and we believe that an understanding between public powers and society is completely possible."

The congress began yesterday, and this phase, focusing on procedural matters, runs through tomorrow. A second phase, dealing with policy [word indistinct], will be held from September 26 to October 3.

Congress Telegram to Pope

LD071556 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 7 Sep 81

["Text" of telegram from participants of NSZZ Solidarity congress to Pope John Paul II]

[Text] Holy Father, the delegates of the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity offer you warmest thanks for all the good you have done for our nation, both as bishop of Krakow and as bishop of Rome and father of the entire catholic community in the world. We also thank you, Holy Father, for always and everywhere reminding the world that you continue to feel like you are a son of Poland and of our common fatherland. We wish Solidarity not only to be the name of our union, but we also wish for true solidarity between all people and between all the nations of the world. We wish for solidarity realized in accordance with the teaching uttered by the church and by our father about truth, freedom, justice and love between people of all creeds and convictions. We are happy [words indistinct], Holy Father, at your fortunate escape and commend our country to your prayers.

We believe that we will meet, Beloved Father, in our and your country at the celebrations marking 600 years of the icon of our lady at Jasna Gora.

Bratkowski Addresses Congress

LD062202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Unattributed correspondent's report from the Solidarity congress in Gdansk--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Journalists, both home and abroad, do not have an easy life. They are forever complaining about constant delays in receiving congress documents or about the lack of them, quite simply. At 1800 Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists, made a brief statement saying, among other things, that August was an epoch-making event, paving the way toward making Polish journalism more credible:

[Bratkowski] Another thing I would like to say is this: The Association of Journalists and the whole of the journalist community are waging a sort of private battle for the right to be decent--well, maybe it is not private, since a few thousand people are involved. I would like to say that we do not need anything more than this right to be decent. We have neither big guns, nor money, nor millions of magnificent members, nor the charisma of great personalities to back us up--we have only our own heads and our own good will. But we hope that it is in this respect that we may be of some use to our society and, moreover, that we can sustain the idea we all used to subscribe to right from the beginning: that agreement between all people of good will in this country is possible and, what is more, is essential and vital. [applause] A final point in my speech: Well, I think tense days are ahead; there will be quite a few new tensions. Over the past few hours and days we have already had occasion to encounter those. I would like, following the tenor of the speech made yesterday, to wish all those assembled here 30 days of wisdom and cool headedness. That is all. [applause]

[Correspondent] The congress participants passed a resolution in support of the activities of the Association of Polish Journalists and its chairman Stefan Bratkowski.

SFRY Delegate Addresses Congress

LD061347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1023 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (TANJUG)--Josip Franic, member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council, today greeted the delegates of the first congress of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity and wished them successful work.

He said that close ties between the workers and peoples of Yugoslavia and Poland were the result of traditionally good relations and cooperation, based on common interests and aims in the struggle for socialism and peace in the world.

Our good mutual relations, Josip Franic said, have developed thanks to mutual respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, noninterference, and equality in international relations and our insistence on respecting the inalienable right of nations to decide independently about their internal development.

In their development the working class and people of our countries have chosen the path of building socialist social relations. This is one more reason why the trade unions and workers in Yugoslavia continue to follow with great interest and attention the efforts of the working class, the PZPR, the Solidarity trade union and all socialist and other progressive forces in Poland aimed at overcoming the difficulties facing Polish society in its development.

We in Yugoslavia, stressed Josip Franic, have never had any doubts about the ability of the working class and people of Poland and its organized socialist forces to find by their own efforts the best solutions along the path of comprehensive socialist development. In this connection, added the Yugoslav Trade Union Council Presidium member, we believe that the Polish trade union, as the broadest organization of workers and a part of the organized socialist forces, has an outstanding role and bears great responsibility. Dear comrades, we wish you great success in the realization of your responsible tasks, said Josip Franic.

He went on to say that Yugoslavia's working class and working people have been building a socialist self-managing society for over three decades in accordance with historic conditions in the country.

Taking upon itself full responsibility for the development of work organization, commune [komuna] and society as a whole, Yugoslavia's working class, Franic continued, successfully realizes its historic role in building a socialist society on the basis of social ownership of the means of production. The Yugoslav trade unions have constantly been involved in the realization of the inalienable right of all workers to decide about the income they create and all social [words indistinct] as producers in their work organizations and as citizens in (?assemblies of sociopolitical) communities. We have never hidden the fact, and we are not doing it now, that in our social development to date we have had to face difficulties. However, we have solved our difficulties successfully thanks to [words indistinct] of the working class, working people and all citizens to decide directly about the production and social development of their work organization and society as a whole. Neither internal difficulties nor outside pressure on our country have swayed us in our determination constantly and in a creative manner to seek and find new solutions, at strategic points of our development and on the basis of socialist self-management--solutions which will suit our conditions and the interests of our nations and nationalities, and the historic interests of peace and socialism as a world process. For this reason we have been able to achieve great results in economic and social development.

Deep economic and political transformations and revolutionary changes are going on in the world today, said Josip Franic. Progressive and democratic forces are achieving significant results in realizing social progress and socialist transformation. Class struggle of the working class for the realization of its immediate and historic economic and social interests and aims strengthens in accordance with specific historic conditions in different countries. At the same time the world is faced with a very dangerous aggravation and deterioration of international political and economic relations.

The policy of force, pressure and interference in other countries' internal affairs continues. We are witnesses of an ever more intensive arms race, while at the same time the gap between developed and developing nations is growing. The economic crisis and problems in international economic relations lead, among other things, to a constant rise of unemployment, particularly in developing countries.

Bearing in mind these conditions and in keeping with the independent and nonaligned policy pursued by Yugoslavia and the LCY, the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation considers it vital that constant efforts be made to achieve true solidarity and unity of action of trade unions in the world, regardless of their political orientation and nationality, in order to contribute to the struggle for a lasting and just peace in the world, relaxation of international tension, stopping the arms race, equitable international political and economic cooperation, a new international economic order, social progress and constantly improving the working class' material and social position.

Guided by these principles, the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation will continue to develop the broadest possible cooperation with trade unions in the world, opposing all phenomena of and tendencies toward political and ideological exclusiveness. In this way we will strengthen solidarity with all workers and nations in the world, in the struggle for national liberation and social justice, for just international, political and economic relations and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and all forms of foreign domination and hegemony, said Josip Franic, Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council Presidium member, greeting the participants of Solidarity's first congress.

FRG TU Representative

LD061728 Hamburg DPA in German 1639 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk, 6 Sep (DPA)—On behalf of the German Trade Union Federation [DGB], DGB representative Erwin Christoffersen assured the Polish trade union NSZZ Solidarity today of the DGB's full support. To the applause of the Solidarity delegates he told them: "The DGB expects no one to upset the development of an independent Polish trade union movement and we will most certainly not remain silent in the event of any hindering, in whatever form, of the free trade union movement."

During last year's strikes, the Polish trade unionists had won an "important piece of democracy," he said and added: "The German trade unions know very well how important free trade unions are for freedom itself." It was also difficult, however, to preserve them because "not only here but all over the world" there were forces lying in wait who wanted to keep the trade unions weak. The DGB also knew that order without freedom would, in the long run, not be accepted by any society without protest but that freedom nevertheless required order. It hoped that Poland would manage to achieve a balance between freedom and order.

The Federal Republic's trade union movement had this year celebrated the anniversary of the start of World War II on 1 September with special emphasis as an anti-war day because it regarded peace as having never before been so threatened. That is why the DGB so strongly urged arms control. It not only did not want new missiles to be sited on German soil, but it also demanded that missiles targeted on the FRG be destroyed. Poland had particularly suffered under what had been done to this country in the name of Germany. The DGB hoped that "you will extend your hand to the new, free Germany" so that Solidarity and the DGB could "fight jointly for military disarmanent and social rearming."

6 Sep Session Ends

LD061932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Today, during the second day of the national NSZZ Solidarity congress, a Statute Commission was elected and certain matters pertaining to the regulations of the congress were discussed. A KKP [National Consultative Commission] report was read out in abridged form by Andrezej Celinski. The KKP report in a fuller version was presented to the delegates in writing.

The congress has decided to send a telegram to Pope John Paul II. A draft resolution on workers' self-government was examined this afternoon.

The deliberations were concluded at 1845. They will be resumed tomorrow morning at 0900.

BBC TV Crew Ordered Out

NC061857 Paris AFP in English 1855 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (AFP)--The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) TV crew covering the Solidarity union congress in Gdansk was today ordered to leave the country by 8 a.m. (0600 GMT) tomorrow, sources in the Baltic port stated.

A BBC journalist in Gdansk said the authorities accused the TV crew of filming the port's refinery, which is considered a "strategic target."

NSZZ CONGRESS ACTIVITIES CONTINUE 7 SEPTEMBER

Statute Amendments Discussed

LD070950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The third day of deliberations of NSZZ Solidarity's first national congress of delegates started at 0900 in Gdansk's Oliwa hall today. The session's chairman moved for postponing discussion of the National Consultative Commission report and programmatic issues and proposed discussing statute amendments first.

Discussion Continues

LD071158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Correspondent (Marek Celewicki) report from Oliwia Hall in Gdansk]

[Text] The third day of the session of the first national congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity began at 0900 with the presentation of the Solidarity banner and the singing of the state anthem. Stanislaw (?Mlynowiak) is chairing today's deliberations. In accordance with the planned agenda the first part of today's session is devoted to a discussion of the union's statute. The Statute Commission has reported that 35 proposals for changing regional boards have been submitted. The Statute Commission has received over 200 proposals concerning changes on individual points of the statute.

Next representatives of the regions discussed, in 5-minute speeches, their views on what changes should be made to the statute. The congress received Jerzy Poplnieki's proposal with great interest. Here are the main theses of his report: First, the congress should elect the chairman of the union; second, the congress should define [words indistinct] the participation of the representatives of regional boards of the National Consultative Commission [KKP]; third, the regions should elect members of the KKP; and fourth, the KKP should elect the Presidium. A representative of the Lower Silesian region supported this proposal. It was also proposed that representatives of the largest regions should become members of the KKP Presidium. Over 15 speakers had taken the floor by the time of the break. A discussion now continues on the draft statute of the union.

TU Responds to Government

LD071536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpts] At the first national congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity a debate is continuing on the direction of changes in the union statute. At the congress today, a statement by the press spokesman of Solidarity from the Pomorze Zachodnie region was read out. It expressed an opinion on the statement of the government press spokesman on the utterance of Marian Jurczyk, the leader of the Pomorze Zachodnie region. The statement says, among other things, that each union member, just as every citizen of our country, has the right to criticize very sharply the government, and its actions, and on the basis of this to draw conclusions regarding the intentions of the representatives of the authorities.

Walesa on TU Organization

LD0723320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Sep 81

["Extensive excerpts" from speech by Lech Walesa at 7 September morning session of Solidarity congress in Gdansk--recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, I do not have to prove that I am no theoretician, but a practical man.

Whatever the case, the union did somehow operate, though there were naturally many mistakes. Of course we should have less mistakes now though these will still occur. That is why we had a bit of democracy, but we also had a bit of dictatorship, because, ladies and gentlemen, we even managed to elect the national Presidium, the Secretariat, but, as it transpired, there were neither deputy charimen nor a Secretariat to be found. [as heard] Therefore, we had to make certain decisions and maybe they were not always the best. That is why now, at our congress, we must arrange the work in such a way as to facilitate this. At the same time, and I mentioned this earlier, let us not be influenced by our ambitions and by the limitations of some of (?our) structures because, ladies and gentlemen, we do know we are going to fight and we know that the battle has only just begun. So without, say, Bujak, lieutenant general from Mazowsze, well, see if you can go on, go and fight. That is why if someone says that positions should not be uniform let him ponder this, what would the battle look like without chairmen of regions sitting on the commission's Presidium. [as heard]

Of course it would work for half a year. That is why, irrespective of [words indistinct], irrespective of who is the chairman here, you should give him the power so that he can steer somehow. Therefore, it is surely necessary to maintain the structures that we have had and tried. So, irrespective of how things stood, the National Commission is authoritative one. A small center with 11,000 members and a big one, with 1 million, cannot have the same principles. This cannot happen. So, yes to the National Consultative Commission, in proportion to the size of regions. At the same time, the Presidium, which will steer in a fighting spirit, must again be representative. This Presidium, the permanent one, must have people permanently sitting on it as say, secretaries. The name is unimportant; they must work all the time and be representative, from Mazowsze, Silesia and others who will carry out what is resolved. Otherwise, we will only last 3 months by virtue of our names; but in 3 or 6 months, we will see the return of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ], and it is due to the fact that regional leaders had their powers curbed that the CRZZ, well, they were curbing possibilities of action here. [as heard] This would be the old CRZZ all over again [words indistinct] making stances uniform. (?This making of stances uniform) is not a cosy task. Work? Both will work. [as heard] Of course we know that chairmen of big regions will not be able to sit here, but [word indistinct] and do what they have to do; otherwise no decision taken in 6 month's time will be passed, or implemented by the big centers; for these will be their principalities. [as heard]

That is why we should arrange things in this way: The National Consultative Commission should have a maximum of 100 people, proportionally repesentative. It will meet quite frequently, once a month, once every 2 weeks maybe. At the same time a body that will steer [words indistinct] this union, a Presidium comprising charimen of the big centers, maybe 15, but no more than 20. [as heard]

Obviously, the great leaders will not sit in on these meetings all the time but they will meet once weekly, perhaps twice weekly, and they will give their own guarantee that those matters to be decided jointly will be pushed through. At the same time, people are needed to work, but not so that they can be in Warsaw, in Silesia and so on, but here, on the spot. They must have powers. They must be elected by us, but also (?elected) for there's no point yoking an elephant to a midge, for it just won't go. That is why, nevertheless, they must be nominated so that these people will go in the same direction. For there may be various opinions, but they must, to the greatest possible extnet, go in the same direction. So, if you trust someone, then you must give the working body powers for (?him) to pick out people and get somewhere. Obviously, there may be exchanges of personnel and there ought to be exchanges, but of such a kind that one will not have to organize a congress in order to replace those people who have not proven themselves with someone from among these people who are there to do the work.

That is why, in this respect, I ask you not to look at this with ambitions in mind, not to try and collect all the positions for yourself. No, we are setting out on a hard struggle and we need generals for this fight, divisional generals to support and implement the recommendations without his arms dropping off. [as heard]

Summing up, I envisage 100 people in the National Consultative Commission, proportionally representative of the various regions. I envisage 15 to 20 people in the Presidium and between 7 and 10 permanently resident in Gdansk. Otherwise, this union will not run well. Thank you.

Structural Changes Proposed

LD072300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] We greet you again, ladies and gentlemen, as we begin a further series of reports on Solidarity's first national congress in Gdansk. Today was the third day of the session and also the first full working day, full of discussion, full of content. The team of PAP correspondents is reporting.

Throughout almost all of Monday the discussion at the congress concerned the directions of changes in the union statute. Task groups were assembled for the first time, and they will work on a draft program for the union. Delegates were presented with a list of basic questions which had been drawn up by the Statute Commission on the basis of over 300 proposals for changes in the statute sent in by individual regions and private individuals. The numerous and often contradictory replies to these questions, which were voiced in the course of Monday's discussion, will serve to provide the commission with guidelines for further work on the statute.

The greatest controversy was aroused by the proposal for changes in the structure of the national authorities of the union. Here two solutions were proposed. The first is the introduction of a supreme council elected by the regions, which would have a resolution-forming character and which would supervise the activity of the small National Consultative Commission [KKP]--an organ of an executive character elected by the congress. The second proposed change is that of a Presidium of the KKP, elected directly by the congress, and a KKP, also elected by the congress or delegated by the regions, but with proportional representation of the regions being maintained. It seems from the discussion so far that the second idea has gained more advocates. Although a supreme council, being a kind of union parliament, would be an attractive institution, nevertheless many delegates voiced the fear that such a division of power would weaken the union, which would constitute a risk in a situation as difficult as the present one. A series of variant solutions were also put forward. For instance, Jerzy Kropownicki of Lodz proposed, among other things, that the Presidium should be elected by the KKP.

PAP cites some typical remarks on these issues as follows:

The concept of supreme council would create a situation of dual power in the union; it would weaken Solidarity in its relations with the state authorities. After all, we are in a state of war with the state, a war of maneuvering. The establishment of the council would reinforce the tendency toward creating separate principalities out of our regions, Karol Modzelewski from the Dolny Slask region, Lower Silesia, stated.

We can choose one of three paths: remain only a trade union, cooperate with all those who wish to improve the country's economic situation, or, finally, take everything into our own hands. In the first case, the only weapon at our disposal is the strike--and that is a blind alley. In the second case, cooperating with the government, we may appear as though we aid and abet people with suicidal tendencies. A third way out is left, and this requires the union to have a strong leadership at the top, Waldemar Wesolowski from the central-east region stated.

I am for setting up the supreme council and for division of power within the union. The council ought to be a mini-parliament during the period between congresses. This would ensure a better control over executive power and a more effective consultation with union members. Without the council, the congress would have to give very detailed instructions to the KKP and only after 2 years could it call the commission to account or approve its work, Wlodzimierz Blajerski from Lublin stated.

The speech by Lech Walesa, the delegate from Gdansk, who took issue with the proposal to introduce a principle not to make union stances uniform and who said that chairmen of the biggest regions--lieutenant generals--should be included in the National Consultative Commission Presidium, was received with applause.

The battle has only just begun. Hard fighting lies ahead. If you place your trust in someone, give him the powers.

Solidarity Press Conference

LD080921 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep (PAP)--Issues pertaining to Solidarity's statutes, discussed during today's debates of the union's congress, were subject of a news conference with Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz held in Gdansk tonight.

"Due to the fluid state of the union's structures, which continued even after the registration of the statute, a situation emerged in which the functioning of Solidarity authorities was not efficient enough, a fact criticised many a time. Hence, this question is given to much attention during the discussion over the statute. Another problem of essential importance is the matter of the union's regional organization. Many different proposals of solving this issue are being formulated," Onyszkiewicz said.

It was explained during the conference that a new statute will come into force not immediately upon its adoption by the congress but only after its ratification by at least half of the regional chapters associating 50 per cent of the union's members.

Mr Onyszkiewicz also told journalists that a meeting was held during the congress between the delegates and the invited guests, members of creative associations. It was devoted to questions of social control over mass media.

The question was raised once again about Marian Jurczyk's critical remarks on Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski uttered during a televised press conference lately. Mr Jurczyk proposed to abandon polemics about that issue and to hold a referendum on what the society thinks about the vice-premier. He also repeated his former accusations that the government was inefficient.

Yugoslav TU Officials Visit

LD071928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk, 7 Sep (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions, who are attending the first congress of the Polish NSZZ Solidarity trade union in Gdansk, has met in this city several leading regional trade union leaders. The hosts informed the Yugoslav delegation about the activity and objectives of the Polish Solidarity trade union.

TU TOPICAL TEAMS DELIBERATE DURING 8 SEP SESSION

LD080912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] According to PAP, a dozen or so minutes after 0999 the session of the fourth day of NSZZ Solidarity's congress of delegates began in Gdansk. Deliberations are taking place in 13 separate topical teams. Their [words indistinct] of the Gdansk University. PAP goes on to say that these teams will continue work in various Polish towns in the period [as heard] covering the second round of the congress. They have been specially set up in order to work out a detailed program for the union for the period of the next 2-year term of office.

PAPERS ON PROSPECTS, PROGRESS OF SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

SOLIDARNOSC Editorial

LD051442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 5 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The Solidarity weekly SOLIDARNOSC says in its editorial: The citizens are poverty-stricken and the country is in need. The expectation is widespread that economic disruption will be overcome and reform of the state undertaken in the spirit of democracy so as to normalize the life of the community in conditions reflecting the changes which took place in August 1980.

Courageous and sober thought is needed as well as wise deeds. We must distinguish between that which is most important and that which is secondary; between the possible and the still unrealistic. Let this be accompanied by great words, but may they not be its substitute. For it is by results that the community will judge our union, SOLIDARNOSC writes, as well as by its strength and its ability to uplift the republic. May the Solidarity congress be a congress for Poland.

SOLIDARNOSC Articles Cited

LD062012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Lechoslaw Janowski report]

[Excerpts] I have before me the third issue of SOLIDARNOSC weekly, dated 4 September. In this issue (Wojciech Arkuszewski) publishes an article entitled "Conflict Around the Solidarity Program." The author writes: The program discussion began with the theses worked out by the Center for Social and Professional (?Labor) attached to the National Consultative Commission. Half of the theses analyze the sources of the economic crisis, the general opinion of the character of and necessity for economic reform and the principles of correct social policy. These principles include, in equal measure, the safeguarding of a minimum social wage and the right to work.

This is in a decisively egalitarian spirit, to defend the poorer citizens and to minimize income differences. The remaining theses contain a brief and laconic outline of the essential political reforms and of the principles of union democracy. Modestly, toward the end, a few remarks are published concerning the work of Solidarity's basic works' organizations.

The part that deals with political reforms is particularly restrained as regards [words indistinct] the necessity of changing the way in which Sejm deputies are elected and in which councillors are elected to people's councils was dealt with in one sentence. The whole was given a prologue which outlines the values the union defends and the traditions it wants to uphold, stating, at the end, that Solidarity constitutes the main guarantee of the process of renewal and that it will either change the surroundings in which it operates, or that the system as it has been so far will be dominated and swallowed up by Solidarity.

The author opines that over the past months five basic issues have come to the fore in which we encounter serious differences of opinion and which constitute the union's main problems. These are: economic reform, to what extent is one to commit oneself and in what direction; workers' self-government--there are supporters and opponents, but if it is to be, what kind should we have; then we have union democracy--there are many possibilities: presidential and parliamentarian, more direct and more representative, centralized or confederational, as well as democracy in the state as a whole; then we have the issue of how to ensure that the law is observed and that courts have authority and that they are independent, as well as ensuring objective information in the mass media.

How are we to fight for a given goal? What does the union prefer: internal bulletins, censored press, or is it interested, in the main, in exercising influcence on the mass media without it? Solidarity discussion on this subject is underway. It has been reflected in journals and in the SOLIDARNOSC weekly. It would be used within the framework of program discussion, so that the choices the congress is facing could be presented in a clear and exhaustive manner. Finally, one can try to involve the masses as much as possible in this discussion on the program by making more extensive use of the public opinion research center data on union members' opinions on subjects that are difficult and new.

Concluding, (Wojciech Arkuszewski) suggests that apart from the theses now under discussion, the new program should be able to provide answers to these questions: How can each Solidarity member play an active part in its implementation. What forms of activity does the union put forward for consideration of every one of its members?

SLOWO POWSZECHNE on Congress

LD051640 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep (PAP)--Solidarity congress delegates will act under the pressure of some key factors, namely Poland's disastrous economic situation that forces the union to depart from its conventional trade union functions and prompts it to take responsibility for the state of the economy, SLOWO POWSZECHNE, the Catholic daily, wrote today.

"Another factor is the advancing radicalization of Solidarity masses who exert influence on the attitudes of both the union's local leaders and delegates. The third factor is the continuing confrontation with the authorities," the paper said and added that "all that will most probably induce congress delegates to sharpen the tenor of their speeches and raise the temperature of the debates. It would be a bad job, however, if those verbal elements were to overshadow elementary issues, first and foremost, the need to formulate a coherent vision of the union's goals."

"One need not be a prophet to foresee that a programme to be adopted at the congress will not be identified with the one approved at the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress. But there still is a chance for preserving a partnership alliance, the only alternative to which is confrontation. Both programmes will differ, sometimes on very essential points, but at least their direction is common, that is towards a broad economic and social reform based on the principles of self-management," the Catholic daily said.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on TU Role

LD052116 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] 5 Sep (PAP)--In a reference to the Solidarity first national congress, ZYCIE WARSZAWY today evaluated the union's role in the changes that have taken place in Poland since August 1980.

"We frequently fail to realize what a great qualitative change has taken place in the organization of the state; agreement, as a fully democratic form, paves the way for other methods which add up to what we call democracy, e.g. self-governance," the daily said and pointed out that had it not been for the August workers' protest we would still have the old ruling team with its ideas of politics and economy and that we could have hardly even begun a discussion on economic reform and the necessary price rises.

"What would the Branch Trade Unions be like without the existence of a self-governed and independent competitor? Could the democratization within the party be possible?

"Though many people do not want to admit it, the new union was an objective ally of those party members who understood that too many deviations in the life of the state and nation were rooted in the party itself," the daily stressed.

"It is obvious that little could be done without Solidarity and that simultaneously the union is a force which can alone do a lot. Still, where is the place for the democratically elected parliament, for self-management, revived unions and associations," ZYCIE WARSZAWY asked, critically evaluating Solidarity's policy of total mistrust and its conception of "who is not with us is against us."

TRYBUNA LUDU Comments

LD051125 Warsaw PAP in English 0825 GMT 5 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Sep (PAP)--"Looking from the perspective of one year at the activities of Solidarity, comparing the present day with the universal hopes that accompanied the establishment of that union and were the basis of its official recognition, it is hard not to express concern as to the further development of this movement," TRYBUNA LUDU writes in an article entitled 'Hopes and Fears', and devoted to the beginning first national congress of the Solidarity union.

"It should be recalled that by the signatures of its representatives the union has recognized the fundamental principles of the socialist development of our country--it has pledged to abide by the Polish Constitution, respect Poland's alliances and recognize the leading role of the PUWP. Within these principles the line of agreement, advocated by the party, is being shaped. The line of agreement demands, however, good will on both sides, and to be more specific. Nothing less than the observance of those things which Solidarity has pledged to observe in its statutes.

"The first congress of the union will be followed with great attention not only by the whole of Poland. In spite of everything, in spite of tension and unrest experienced by Polish society in the past months, one would like to look with confidence into the future of the many million-strong independent self-governed Solidarity union. The reason for such confidence lies in the workers' base of the union, the wisdom of the working people. It is their delegates who will decide on the shape of Solidarity's programme and its authorities," the daily stressed.

Comment on KKP Report

LD071048 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep (PAP)--Jerzy Bielecki, TRYBUNA LUDU observer at the Solidarity trade union Gdansk congress, formulates two remarks on the topic of the union's National Consultative Commission [KKP] report which was read out at the congress:

1. The document stresses a number of positive measures by Solidarity, beginning with the formation of this organization. It points out the union's merits in all the issues being discussed, and on the other hand it places responsibility for everything that is now happening in the country on the authorities. Thus the report adopts a line of dividing into good and bad--that is, the line dividing Solidarity and the authorities.

2. The KKP document stresses several times faithfulness to the line of dialogue and social agreements, and also rejects the form of confrontation which in the opinion of the report's authors is being imposed by the authorities.

In spite of the tendentious and unsubstantiated thesis of alleged "imposition of confrontation" by the authorities, the Solidarity union's stress at its first congress on the line of agreement program is of capital and constructive significance.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI prints under the headline "Scandalous Decision" a commentary read by Eugeniusz Guz on television on the theme of the Solidarity leadership's refusal to accredit Polish radio and television journalists at the congress. Both sides, the observer notes, are reproaching each other for manipulating the mass media, but the party and the government do not ban Solidarity journalists' access to information and do not divide Polish journalism into Solidarity members and nonmembers as has been done in Gdansk in the context of the congress.

I, said E. Guz, reject the division of journalists into "Solidarity" and "non-Solidarity," as this is a vote for setting the people at loggerheads. Meanwhile we need unity. Both sides at the negotiating table should eradicate everything which would foster quarreling. It is difficult to believe that Solidarity's leadership has not realized that refusal to let the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs cover the congress can be justified by no logical arguments. If in spite of this Solidarity's leadership has taken such a decision, does not this step serve some other, so far undeciphered aims?

'Political Debauchery' Must End

LD070907 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 7 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep (PAP)--Commenting on a special Solidarity pre-Congress TV broadcast with the participation of Lech Walesa and Zbigniew Bujak among other persons, the Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that it confirmed a general opinion that the road to genuine agreement is still far away.

After this strongly demagogic broadcast, nobody should have any doubts as to who is the main sower of disquiet, the paper said.

"The authors and the participants in this broadcaast did their utmost to deprive TV viewers of the illusions as to what is at stake. It consists in opposing public opinion to the government, in the right to pursue its own policy, and, first of all, in seizing power. This is the truth despite denials on the part of Solidarity leaders," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stressed.

"The Solidarity leadership does not hide its negative opinion of the government and much indicates that it plans to use the access to mass media for greater criticism of the government. It is high time to put an end to political debauchery," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

BYDGOSZCZ PRISON DISTURBANCE, TALKS REPORTED

'Aggressive' Crowd

LD051920 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] And now another piece of news which was handed to me during the news broadcasts. The officer on duty at the Citizen's Militia headquarters reports that at about 1530 today a person detained in Bydgoszcz at the pleasure of the regional prosecutor attempted to escape from custody. The arrested man did not listen to an appeal to stop his escape; the prison guard used a weapon and injured him. The injured man was then taken to the hospital.

This incident caused about 150 people to gather around the detention center. They are behaving in an exceptionally aggressive manner. They are throwing stones and bottles at the building, and are shouting abuse. The militia has arrived at the scene of the incident.

Further on Disturbance

LD052140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpt] There was an attempted escape from investigative custody in Bydgoszcz this afternoon.

A representative of the regional board of Bydgoszcz NSZZ Solidarity appealed to those gathered in front of the prison for peace and asked them to disperse.

Representatives of the municipal administration and the voivodship prosecutor's office have been present since the beginning of the events.

Jacek Cieslewicz, wounded during his attempted escape from the prison, underwent an operation at the general hospital in Bydgoszcz. We learned from the duty doctor an hour ago, at 2200, that the injury is serious but Cieslewicz's life is not in immediate danger.

More on Escape

LD060940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] In the penal institution in Bydgoszcz, where an escape of a group of prisoners occurred yesterday, things have still not settled down. Representatives of the central board of penal institutions, among others, are talking with rebellious prisoners. So far, 21 escapees have been captured. An energetic search for the rest of them is continuing. The movement of vehicles has been stopped on the streets around the prison. The region is being patrolled by forces of order of the Citizens' Militia. The state of health of Jacek Cieslewicz, who made the first attempt to escape yesterday, continues to be serious. As we reported, after being warned twice, he was shot by a prison guard.

Solidarity Sources Cited

NC061102 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (AFP)--"Several dozen" prisoners escaped from a Polish prison at Bydgoszcz, 300 kms (200 miles) west of here last night, when inmates mutinied after a guard wounded a prisoner who was trying to escape, the news agency PAP reported today.

The would-be escapee, named as Jacek Cieslewicz, was seriously injured when the guard opened fire as he tried to get over the prison wall, the agency said.

The number of escapees could amount to 200, according to sources in the local branch of Solidarity, the national independent trade union federation.

But observers said this figure could be high since the total prison population was not known.

A crowd of several hundred people formed around the prison immediately after Jacek Cieslewicz was shot, the Solidarity sources said.

They then helped some prisoners escape from the roofs by throwing them blankets to avoid injury in their jumps onto a barbed-wire covered wall.

Mr Cieslewicz was rushed to a Bydgoscsz hospital, where he was operated on overnight.

The local Solidarity members, who had been preparing for a strike for the past two days, said they were trying to restore calm throughout the area.

Negotiations With Prisoners

LD061938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The talks between a Ministry of Justice commission and the committee of protesting prisoners in the detention building in Bydgoszcz have been recessed until tomorrow. So far 12 of the 28 demands put forward by the prisoners have been agreed on.

The penal institution has determined that 154 people under arrest have escaped. So far 17 have been caught and 4 have given themselves up voluntarily to the authorities. The escapees include several dangerous criminals. The building designated for the detainees is completely devastated inside. The protest committee is maintaining order in it.

Solidarity Mediating

LD071332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpts] On 5 September at about 1500 Jacek Cieslewicz, who was temporarily detained in custody and suspected of stealing liturgical objects, attempted to escape. As reported at a press conference yesterday, 154 prisoners managed to escape. By today 42 persons have been detained or have returned to the prison. For instance, this morning three prisoners came back. There are other reports of prisoners returning.

Talks are continuing between the Ministry of Justice commission and representatives of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity who are mediating in this matter.

Government Talks Broken Off

LD071642 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1430 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The riot of prisoners housed in one of the buildings in the Bydgoszcz detention center is still continuing. People in the building are behaving calmly but they are not allowing prison guards to enter the building. Banners and flags are still displayed on the roof of the building. Militia and army patrols have been posted around the prison buildings, the court and the prosecutor's office. Small groups of passersby are watching the buildings. Talks were held this morning between the Ministry of Justice commission, a group of prisoners from the so-called protest committee and a mediator from Solidarity, Bydgoszcz region. The prisoners have put forward 28 demands in which they request, among other things, that there be no repressions and no penalties of any kind against the participants in the riot which started on 5 September. There are also a number of demands on the ways in which investigations are conducted, on temporary arrests and preliminary investigations. In the afternoon the talks were broken off.

Public Asked To Help

LD071546 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Following the escape of 150 prisoners from the temporary detention centre in Bydgoszcz which occurred during the prisoners' 5 September riot, the regional prosecutor's office conveyed to PAP a communique which reminds (?people) that for hiding the escapees or assisting them in any form one is liable to a penalty of imprisonment for up to 5 years.

A warning is also issued that among the escaped prisoners there are those who have been either sentenced for or suspected of serious crimes such as murders, robberies and break-ins. The prosecutor's office appeals to the community for assistance in capturing the rest of the escaped prisoners and for information which would make this possible.

So far some of the prisoners have been recaptured or have given themselves up. An investigation on the mass escape from the detention center is in progress. The persons who know where the escapees are hiding are asked to contact the militia command, telephone number 997-22 38 31 or the prosecutor's office in Bydgoszcz, telephone number 22 38 21 or any nearby militia units.

Prison Occupation Continues

LD071836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] According to information supplied to journalists during a press conference held in the Ministry of Justice, the occupation of a wing of the Bydgoszcz detention center continues.

According to a preliminary assessment, some 160 provisionally detained prisoners are inside. They have barricaded all passages leading to the wing. The militia, assisted by Solidarity marshals, have succeeded in securing the detention center from further devastation. However, the extent of damage is such that the building is no longer fit to be used.

It is known from earlier reports that a Ministry of Justice commission led by the penal department director Jozef Nikos left for Bydgoszcz on the night of 5 September.

Yesterday the commission had talks with representatives of the prisoners. The part of mediators in the conflict is played by local Solidairty members. Yesterday the talks covered 14 out of 28 demands. Today the talks were interrupted in view of the porposal submitted by the commission to move the venue of talks from the barricaded wing of the detention center to different premises. The proposal has been accepted.

In connection with the prevailing situation, the danger to public order is increasing. Of the 180 detainees who managed to escape over the walls of the detention center, 137 are still at large.

All of them were being investigated for various crimes such as burglary, theft and murder. The public prosecutor's regional office in Bydgoszcz has supplied PAP with a communique recalling that persons hiding the fugitives or assisting them in any way are liable to be imprisoned for up to 5 years. The prosecutor's office urges the community to help recapture the escapees and to offer information that may facilitate this. Some of the fugitives have been apprehended or have given themselves up. An investigation has started concerning the mass escape from the detention center.

Prisoners Transferred

LD071838 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] PAP reports that talks started this morning in the administrative building of the detention center at the penal establishment in Bydgoszcz between the Ministry of Justice commission and representatives of the regional baord of NSZZ Solidarity.

During the course of the talks representatives of Solidairty have submitted conditions, in addition to the demands of inmates, for further talks, demands which have not been accepted in view of their content and nature.

In this state of affairs the talks have broken down. As a result of measures adopted by the Ministry of Justice commission and the administration of the penal establishment, the inmates have been removed from the devastated building to different penal establishments. The actions proceeded without the use of force or means of compulsion. Investigation is in progress regarding this case. The search for the escapees is continuing throughout the country.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT VIEWS SOLIDARITY 'INSULT'

Urban Gives Statement

LD061900 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Statement by the government press spokesman Jerzy Urban on behalf of the Council of Ministers Presidium in connection with a speech made by Marian Jurczyk, chairman of the Interfactory Workers' Committee NSZZ Solidarity in Szczecin; date and place not given]

[Text] Profound astonishment and concern is expressed in connection with the fact that one of the [Solidarity] union's leaders, in the presence of domestic and foreign journalists attending a press conference broadcast by Polish television, spoke of the Polish People's Republic's Government and its members in a way which violates the elementary principles of political culture and coexistence among people in a civilized world. Hitherto, insults and insinuations of this kind have only been expressed in bulletins and pamphlets of NSZZ Solidarity and at various meetings and gatherings organized by that union. Citizen Marian Jurczyk's speech constitutes defamation of and insult to the government and to Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski personally. It seems to signify that certain NSZZ Solidarity activists have stepped up the forms of struggle with the authorities -- struggle and not partnership which precludes the use of language permeated with hostility and ascribing dishonest intentions to state activists.

Citizen Marian Jurczyk's speech constitutes a manifestation of the demise of civilization in public life. Is the dissemination of such words likely to be conducive to ensuring a broader access for Solidarity to the mass media than formerly: No, since both the content and the tone of the citizen Marian Jurczyk's speech run counter to absolutely all principles of partnership. Citizen Marian Jurczyk has not just transgressed against good manners, but has also insulted a not inconsiderable section of public opinion which -- as transpires from the first reactions to his speech -- in no way authorized him to make speeches on behalf of the public.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic is unable to understand the fact that the leadership of NSZZ Solidarity and delegates to the first national congress of that union are indifferent to a speech that runs completely counter to the letter and spirit of the line of agreement.

The government expects that Solidarity's highest leadership will deem it necessary to define their attitude to this serious attempt to insult the government of People's Poland.

Jurczyk's Remarks Repeated

LD061950 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1930 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The press conference by he leadership of NSZZ Solidarity before the national congress of the union, which we relayed the day before yesterday with all the material at our disposal, met with controversial assessments from various sectors. Particular indignation was aroused by the statement -- alien to our political culture -- by Marian Jurczyk, member of the National Consultative Commission Presidium. I remind you of its contents:

[Begin recording] A dozen or so days ago, Deputy Premier Rakowski, [words indistinct]--I am sorry for the expression, but he spat at Solidarity, and not only that, at the community too, since Solidarity, which comprises 9.5 million of us, and since everyone has a family member who belongs, if we multiply this, Solidarity represents two-thirds of the community.

If Mr Rakowski--or anybody, without naming anybody in particular--sat down and presented its stance, the community would listen to one side and to the other side and would draw the correct conclusions.

I think that with everything which has been had up until now, at every stage the stabilization of life would begin and from day to day the economic crisis would deepen [as heard], but we would quite simply solve the crisis.

There is just one thing: Mr Rakowski and other people are not worried about the fate of the community. They are only worried about their own private interests. And in my opinion, this is a [word indistinct] this is not a man to hold such a post. Such a person ought not to criticize Poland and bring harm, not wanting (?any) benefits. [end recording]

MORE ON SOLIDARITY STRIKE ALERT IN BYDGOSZCZ

LD041746 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Wojciech Sobocinsk Report]

[Text] After the investigation into the Bydgoszcz events by the voivodship prosecutor's office was discontinued--let us recall the breaking up of the sixth session of the voivodship people's council on 19 March this year and the beating up of members of the then Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz--the board of the Bydgoszcz region of Solidarity adopted a resolution in which it notes with indignation the fact that the criminal proceedings against those guilty of evident violation of law and order in the Polish People's Republic have been discontinued. A demand has been made that the decision to discontinue the investigation be annulled; that former Deputy Voivodas of Bydgoszcz Roman Bak, Stefan (Warszak), Wladyslaw Przybylski and Major Henryk Bednarek, who led the action in the voivodship people's council, be charged; and also, that the following be recalled from their posts: Lucjan Czobinski, prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic and Jozef Zyto, deputy prosecutor general. Earlier agreements with the government side concerning this issue are mentioned in a statement published simultaneously by the board of Solidarity, Bydgoszcz region. The decision by the voivodship prosecutor's office, we read in the statement, is invalid and the union and those wronged will of course use legal means, to which they are entitled, to demonstrate with factual and legal arguments that the decision to discontinue the investigation is without foundation, having recruited to this end, among others, the opinion of four university centers in Krakow, Poznan, Torun and Gdansk.

After the August events of 1980, we read on, we have often met with assurances on the part of the authorities that this time they will definitely always observe the principles of democracy and law and order. Actions have not always been in accordance with those words. The Bydgoszcz events and the decision of the prosecutor's office closing the issue of these events serve as further evidence of this. The board of NSZZ Solidarity, Bydgoszcz region, and members of the union cannot remain indifferent to this.

Strike readiness was declared today in the whole Bydgoszcz region, and the date and the nature of a proper strike will be announced by 22 September at the latest, that is, after the planned session of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice.

Numerous posters have appeared on walls in the city protesting against the decision of the prosecutor's office and recalling the March events. Simultaneously, a broad propaganda and information action concerning this issue is being conducted by Solidarity in the city and in work enterprises. Just before the departure of the Bydgoszcz delegation to the first national congress of the union's delegates I talked with some members who informed me that a proposal for the congress to examine the Bydgoszcz issue outside the envisaged agenda is being discussed among delegates.

SOLIDARITY, GOVERNMENT TALKS IN MAZOWSZE CONCLUDED

LD041900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The information bureau of NSZZ Solidarity of Mazowsze region has announced that 12 hours of talks between the government side and the national commission in charge of food matters attached to the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity came to an end yesterday at 2300 at the Council of Ministers. Proposals from the union aimed at improving the functioning of the food rationing system, especially as far as meat is concerned, were examined. In order to counteract the critical situation the union deems it necessary to take extraordinary measures including: sales of animals to be rewarded with the possibility of purchasing tractors and industrial articles in short supply; new conditions for the supply contracts system to be worked out as a matter of urgency; issuing of coupons to be subject to strict control; supplies of fodder to the farmers to be made more efficient.

The question of standardizing the system of rationing in all voivodships was also dealt with, as were matters connected with the sugar balance.

In view of the fact that mistakes have been made in the rationing system in its current form, Solidarity insists that experiments on the public should be ended since they are disorganizing life in the country.

Stanislaw (Setomski), deputy minister of agriculture and food economy, who took part in the talks, made known his position with regard to market supplies. He said that work is in progress to improve the system of contract supplies of pigs and animals, although it is not known when this work will be completed. He said that in the next few days decisions will be made public concerning the principles governing the purchases of tractors and selected agricultural machines, in conjunction with sales of animals for slaughter.

Talks with Solidarity were continued today at the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services.

PRINTING STRIKES SUSPENDED; OTHERS THREATENED

Olsztyn Communique Described

LD041422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] As reported earlier, new negotiators have arrived in the Olsztyn printing plant, where a sit-in strike has been held for the past 7 days [as heard]. They are Zbigniew Piesiewicz, special emissary of the minister of trade union relations, and Stanislaw Wadolowski, representative of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission's [KKP] Presidium, in order to resolve in talks with the region's authorities all causes of the strike and agree on ways out of the deadlock.

Today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY adduces a statement made by Stanislaw Wadolowski to the effect that a communique, which could provide an attempt to resolve the whole issue, has been prepared. At the same time it would satisfy the striking work force. It has been sent to Warsaw since it has to be endorsed by higher authorities.

The communique, the first part of which was signed by the KKP representative, says that information on 19 August television news was not fully truthful and that the Olsztyn printing plant work force demands its correction. It is also suggested in the statement that the local authorities have failed to take action in order to dxplain the matter and end the conflict.

The second part of the communique, signed by Zbigniew Piesiewicz, refers to pay negotiations. The talks are meeting with difficulties in dealing with pay for the strike after 27 August. The draft communique also refers to a possible correction to be announced on television news and repeated in GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA. It also emerges from the communique that the voivodship prosecutor's office is inclined to meet the work force and explain all doubtful points perturbing it and connected with the investigation in progress.

Yesterday the executive of NSZZ Solidarity's Warmia-Mazury chapter addressed an appeal to all Olsztyn factories asking them to prepare a declaration of strike readiness should the talks fail. In that case strike readiness would be declared after 9 September.

On the other hand, the voivodship Industrial Branch Trade Unions commission in Olsztyn has issued a statement in which it stressed that announcing a general strike in the voivodship cannot be in the interest of the working man. The statement demands from the administrative authorities an assurance of the constitutional right to work for all who will not take part in the strike.

Olsztyn Strike Suspended

LD051012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The 19-day strike in the Olsztyn printing plant was suspended today. This was stated by the strikers' press spokesman. This action is regarded as an expression of the union discipline and maturity which is most necessary to achieving supreme organizational objectives.

It has been decided not to dissolve the strike committee in the Olsztyn printing plant, but to preserve its framework until the conflict is solved. The problem of settling the demands of the workforce will be passed on to the strike committee, to the National Coordinating Committee of Printing Industry Workers of the NSZZ Solidarity, to the executive of the Warmia-Mazury Solidarity chapter and to the Central Board of Printing Industry Workers and the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity.

Sit-In Strike at Rzeszow

LD051458 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The sit-in strike of Solidarity members at the Rzeszow printing plant continues. As reported earlier, the workforce has declared a vote of no confidence in the current director. On 4 September the plant director submitted his resignation which was accepted by the director of the printing industry association. The director of the printing industry promised to have a specialcommission look into the reasons for the no-confidence vote.

A session of the Presidium of the strike committee and the workforce also took place on 4 September and it was decided to continue the strike. The Presisium demands that the formulation "recall from his position," and not "acceptance of his resignation," be included in the decision of the director of the printing industry association.

As we learned today, certain formulations used in the Rzeszow plant director's resignation are a cause for the strike's continuation. In particular, there is the statement, and I quote: The atmosphere the Solidarity leadership created among the workers does not allow the continued fulfillment of the function of the director of the enterprise. The strikers are currently demanding the immediate arrival of competent representatives of the printing industry to discuss specific conditions for ending the strike.

Rzeszow Strike Suspended

LD051659 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Our Rzeszow correspondent reports by telephone that the sit-in strike at the Rzeszow printing plant has been suspended as of today. The decision was made in view of the union's overriding interests and on the basis of a strike committee resolution that was passed at a meeting of the expanded strike committee. However, a strike alert is being maintained until the arrival of competent representatives of the printing industry association.

Legnica-Glogow Strike Threat

LD041825 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] We have already told you that a tense situation has persisted since yesterday in the Legnica-Glogow copper region. Poor supplies of essential goods are the cause of the conflict, a very common complaint lately. Here is Arkadiusz Rodak with the latest report from Legnica:

[Begin recording] There were no stoppages in industrial enterprises of the copper region today. This does not mean that public tension, caused by shortages in market supplies, has abated. In the morning, workers employed at the electrical refining section of the Glogow copper works demanded a meeting with representatives of the authorities in order to present their demands. Workforces from other sections backed this demand.

After fruitless talks with representatives of the management, the Glagow town mayor arrived at the works. Sectional branches of NSZZ Solidarity have chosen representatives from the workforce and they took part in the meeting with the mayor. Members of the Legnica NSZZ Solidarity board have also arrived at the works. Concrete demands of the workforce have been presented, among them many which were outside the mayor's powers. In most cases, the same matters were dealt with as those demanded by copper miners at the Rudna protest rally yesterday. Among the demands were the following: standardization of rationing of essential goods so that rationing is the same as in other voivodships, including Katowice Voivodship; making sure that there are full supplies of the rationed articles throughout the entire voivodship; cigarettes, pregnant women and feeding mothers to be rationed; [as heard]; both the quality of bakery produce to improve and trade in the voivodship to become more efficient, making it possible for NSZZ Solidarity's representatives to control production and distribution of food; and the waiting period of mine workers on housing lists for apartments built by the copper industry to be taken into consideration when they apply to go on the waiting lists for housing cooperative-built apartments.

Should these demands fail to be satisfied by 9 September, strike action will be initiated on 10 September in the works. The Legnica voivoda has begun intensive efforts to satisfy the demands of workforces employed in mines and steelworks. Today he repeated his request to the central board of housing cooperatives to allow thsoe employed in mines and steelworks to have their waiting periods for industry-built apartments to be taken into consideration when they apply to go on housing cooperatives' waiting lists. The previous appeal of the voivoda regarding this matter, made a few months ago, went unheeded.

Also today, in the afternoon, the voivoda has called a working conference with trade representatives. The conference is still in progress. Trade representatives have to organize sales better, make rationing more efficient and improve the quality of bakery produce, among other things.

Moreover, as far as the question of improved supplies is concerned, the voivoda has sent many dunning letters to the Polish Government.

Protest actions by individual farmers are continuing: They withhold payments of property taxes, especially the part which goes to the agricultural development fund. Farmers' demands are summed up in three points. If the government implements them properly, further protest actions and strikes will be avoided. These points are as follows: 1. Make farmers directly in charge of the agricultural development fund. 2. Prices of services rendered by agricultural circles' cooperatives are to be frozen; in the future they are to be fixed by arrangement with farmers' trade unions. 3. The 1978 - 1980 accounts of the agricultural development fund are to be made public.

Directions concerning the first point were agreed on in the Rzeszow agreements. However, in practice they have not been implemented. The second demand revolves around service prices to be frozen by agricultural circles' cooperatives and increases in those prices by the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations, averaging some 500 percent, without any prior consultation with the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. It is believed that the increased prices are only going to prolong the chaos and existence of agricultural circles' cooperatives which have a permanent deficit.

The public accounting of the agricultural development fund was to have been made by the end of August. The action of individual farmers characterize the government's intentions in this sphere as bad. [end recording]

Wroclaw Units Begin Protest

LD042300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] According to the Workers' Information Agency [robotnicza agencja informacyjna], a joint protest action has begun by the works council of NSZZ Solidarity of the chemical, paper, glassmaking and earthenware industry and Solidarity's works commission in the Wroclaw Chemitex chemical fibers plant. These bodies believe that the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry, the chemical fibers industry association and the management of the plant deliberately extended the implementation of an additional protocol to the agreement already signed.

Ministry authorities have also been told that the workforce is dissatisfied with the fact that increased benefits for work in harmful conditions have not been introduced.

Gryf Crews Call Off Alert

LD071626 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The Gryf fishing enterprise has announced that it has received a telegram from a group of its fishing trawlers currently in African fishing waters to the south of Senegal to the effect that the state of strike alert has been called off in reaction to the talks which have begun between J. Korzonek, first deputy minister at the maritime office and the Consultative Commission of NSZZ SOLIDARITY of Fishing Industry Employees on the subject of the demands put forward by the fishermen.

KURON, GEREMEK DISCUSS PAST YEAR'S UTOPIANISM

PM041311 Paris LE MATIN in French 31 Aug 81 p 8

[Bernard Poulet report: "We Were Utopians a Year Ago"]

[Text] "I agree, I sign." This phrase, repeated 21 times by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Jagielski and by Lech Walesa under the dismal eye of a bust of Lenin, chanted after the reading of each of the points in the Gdansk agreement, marked the most important turning point in the history of the socialist countries 1 year ago.

Since then 12 months of history have removed the immediate dangers which the West feared--an avalanche of Russian tanks to crush the "renewal"--but they have also considerably cooled the enthusiasm which the historic agreement had aroused among the Polish population.

"One year ago people were saying that they no longer believed in utopias and yet we were completely utopian because everybody believed that an ideal situation was imminent," a Solidarity intellectual now observes, "but we were forced to admit that we were still faced with the same totalitarian government and that the hope of creating a new social contract was an illusion. At Solidarity's first congress, which opens next week, the task will, therefore, be to adopt a new strategy."

Geremek, Lech Walesa's main adviser and the crucial architect of Solidarity's policy over the past year, also admits that "the trade union's initial strategy was to establish a system for monitoring the government but it proved inefficient since the expected development has not come about."

Jacek Kuron, former leader of the Worker's Defense Committee, and now promoted to the position of adviser to the trade union leadership, thinks that last August "the former system collapsed but that, since then, no new system has been set up." According to him the authorities' tougher line since the Communist Party congress in July and the calling into question of some of the advantages conceded 1 year ago have also produced "an enormous collective frustration in the country which is prompting a feeling of rage in some people and discouragement and apathy in others."

Indeed since the beginning of August 1981 the Polish authorities have rejected almost all the trade union's demands out of hand. It was only when they were in danger of being faced with a reaction which could have revealed their weakness that they resigned themselves to a compromise: Thus, faced with the threat of a 6-day strike by all press workers, they conceded 30 minutes television time to Solidarity in which to answer the accusations which have been hurled at the trade union on radio and television for weeks.

Last spring, during the Bydgoszcz crisis and the threat of a general strike, Solidarity, which had been on the offensive the months following the Gdansk agreements, agreed to bow to a "reason of state" to avoid what is delicately described as a "national tradegy" in Warsaw. "At that time we offered the government a return to a calm situation which it was demanding," Geremek explained and he admitted that Solidarity received nothing in return. Should there or should there not have been a trial of strength with an unlimited general strike last spring? When asked this question the Poles reply by telling you the "story of the bomb disposal expert." "If the bomb disposal expert makes a mistake," they explain, "nobody can have the benefit of his experience. In spring we were in the same position as the bomb disposal expert. We might have benefited from a general strike but if the Soviets had entered Poland there would no longer have been any Polish experience."

Since then, with the rapid deterioration in the economic situation, Solidarity has moved onto the defensive. There is no longer any question of new victories or even merely of complete implementation of the Gdansk agreements. (Owing to the disastrous economic situation, the trade union has accepted a moratorium on the implementation of wage increases and new social benefits.)

According to the latest expression in Warsaw, the quiet revolution has "set its own limits."

The search for a new strategy is encountering enormous difficulties. Not only has the government described the self-management plans drawn up by Solidarity as "an attempt to seize power," but a section of the trade union's grassroots is finding it difficult to understand what it means in practical terms. There is hardly any doubt that despite the concern of all delegates a great deal of criticism will be leveled at the leadership's alleged "moderation" at the trade union's forthcoming congress.

The malaise which reigns in Lech Walesa's organization was also illustrated last Thursday by the scene at Olsztyn where Kuron--a "notorious antisocialist element" according to Moscow--shouted himself hoarse in a vain attempt to convince some 400 printers to end their wildcat strike. "In the past people lied to us. You opened our eyes, you taught us not to be taken in any longer and now you come and ask us to end our strike without obtaining anything," one worker responded bitterly as he was trying to convince them that their demands (the sacking of their manager and the correction of "slanderous" reports shown on television) did not justify launching a dangerous crisis.

"In the present situation it is dangerous to do anything but concentrate on the most important issue," he explained to them and adding a few words which were surprising coming from a leader reputed to be "radical": "When you decide to strike you must also know how to end the strike." But on that occasion several hours of discussion, painful at times, were not enough to win over the strikers.

Kuron admits that this situation is characteristic of the feeling of exasperation which reigns among many trade union members but he is also convinced that some party members are pouring fat on the fire. "It is no coincidence that the official trade union was supporting this strike too and the man who accused me of 'dabbling in politics' during the general meeting used exactly the same arguments as PRAVDA," he stated.

The fact remains that Solidarity is celebrating its first anniversary with some anxiety. This trade union, which has never been a real trade union (Geremek talks of a "social movement") has become aware of its limits. "One year ago we simply changed a totalitarian system into a system which is not totalitarian," Klopotowski, one of the Warsaw leaders, stated: "We are now trying to secure a little more democratic freedom without going so far as an all-out trial of strength."

This cautious strategy clearly does not please everybody. Some people have begun to wonder whether the trade union is still an effective weapon. Solidarity's ranks already contain six "political parties," ranging from the Trotskyists to the extreme nationalists. Of course at present they are merely tiny groups but one oppositionist told me, "In a few months we may invite you to the secret meeting of the first Polish opposition political party."

GDANSK PARTY RESOLVE ON SOLIDARITY MEDIA ROLE

LD041751 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The primary party organization at Gdansk Radio adopted today a resolution which says that because of the present situation between the authorities of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs and NSZZ Solidarity, information conveyed by the mass media must be credible. It is inadmissible to convey unverified information, poorly edited or tendentious information, or to suppress significant information. Out-of-date and late information in comparison with the rate at which events occur in the country is also inadmissible.

The resolution goes on to state that NSZZ Solidarity's right to convey its views on radio and television is not disputed. However, the union's access to the media must not be connected with a violation of principles on which those institutions function. In the present situation negotiations are essential with the maximum good will of both sides.

Unfortunately the progress of the talks so far does not indicate this will. The resolution also says that because of the specific character of radio and television and their current importance with regard to events and the functioning of the country's economy, a strike should not take place in these media.

JOURNALISTS' DISINFORMATION ACCUSATION CRITICIZED

AU041418 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 81 p 4

[Jerzy Majka article: "An Addiction?"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The central and Warsaw authorities of the Association of Polish Journalists have given their official support to the 10 August statement made by Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the union, and by four other union officials. THIS MEANS THAT THEY GAVE SUPPORT TO THE ACCUSATION LEVELED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LEADING PARTY LEVELS (after all, no gremlins are at work) TO THE EFFECT THAT THEY HAVE ORGANIZED THE "STRONGEST DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN," WHOSE "DEMAGOGY COMPROMISES ITSELF." To confirm the justice of the accusations leveled at the authorities, a "documentation to back the 10 August statement by the Association of Polish Journalists" has been compiled.

Even if the authors of that documentationwere right in some of their allegations--I do not exclude such a possibility--they are still very far from proving the charge relating to the "organization of the strongest disinformation campaign since August [1980]." This quote was used by SOLIDARNOSC as a motto for the documentation. It is hard to disagree with the views expressed by the government press spokesman in his 18 August letter to the Association of Polish Journalists: "One is stunned by the disparity between the significance of the examples--listed by the union--of the conduct of the government side [strona rzadowa] and the weight of the general charges leveled at Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's government." Unfortunately, this entire affair puts in doubt the objectivity of the authors of the "statement of the Association of Polish Journalists."

I think that we should view that affair against a more extensive background. The days before the ninth party congress and the congress itself witnessed a progressive consolidation of the party, the complete credibility of party authorities and the development of the program for overcoming the crisis. Party propaganda activity acquired a militant character. Solidarity's concept of "social enterprise" met with meaningful polemics. The political adversaries of our party, including Solidarity extremists, began to think of how to halt this trend.

During the discussion at the 24-26 July session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP], the advocates of confrontation with power outlined two main directions of activity: to enforce through the accomplished facts the implementation of their own concept of workers self-government groups as a starting point for setting up "social enterprises" and to struggle for access to mass media. Zbigniew Bujak, chairman of Mazowsze Solidarity, had this to say on that struggle: "I do not believe that we have no access to the mass media because the authorities refuse to grant it to us. We have no such access because we have no mechanism that would help us obtain it."

We did not have to wait long for the effects of that evaluation. The 5 August meeting of Solidarity journalists in the Mazowsze Solidarity headquarters asserted that it was necessary to put an end ot the "anti-Solidarity" campaign waged by the press, radio and television. We should assume that the criticism leveled at the organizers of "hunger marches" and the "Warsaw sit-down at the traffic circle" was regarded as such a campaign. On 10 August the five leading officials of the Association of Polish Journalists issued the famous "statement," on 12 August the extremists of the Solidarity KKP announced the reckless action of "days without the press," and on 26 August the KKP Presidium promised another protest action of 1 week in the press printing and distribution shops. A person using the initials "JS" said this in SOLIDARNOSC, when commenting on the events between 17 and 24 August" "The war for access to the mass media is intensifying."

WE SHOULD ASK: A WAR FOR ACCESS TO OR FOR A POSITION OF DOMINANCE IN THE MASS MEDIA? The formal point is to obtain--aside from the national weekly SOLIDARNOSC of 500,000 copies, a number of regional periodicals (they are increasing) and at least several hundred bulletins (some are published in large numbers of copies)--separate columns in the nonparty journals, 1 hour a week on the air and 30 minutes on TV. In addition, all this would be edited outside the control of the editorial boards and the Committee for the Radio and Television.

In fact, the struggle involves something more--to make it impossible for the social mass media to criticize and polemize in any way with Solidarity positions. During the August talks in the office of the Council of Ministers the KKP delegation demanded that "the press campaign against Solidarity in connection with the draft self-government law be ended." In other words, the KKP demanded a ban on polemics with one of the Solidarity concepts. Another point is to obtain impunity in publishing and spreading the matter that strikes at the socialist Polish state and its alliances, as attested to among other things by the case of WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC [FREE TRADE UNIONIST], which was published not long ago in the Katowice foundry. The KKP Presidium is defending that publication.

In line with or against the intentions of the authors of the "Statement of the Association of Polish Journalists," it has in this way become an element of a larger issue--of the "war" unleashed by Solidarity on the propaganda-information front. At the same time, it is difficult to ignore the fact that the commitment to that "war" of the journalist union's authorities took the faculty of speech away from them with regard to the "days without the press." The Jelenia Gora press center journalists thus eveluated the situation in their 20 August 1-day journal entitled "Out of Solidarity's Range": "We have been deprived of the opportunity to supply our readers much information through the usual channels, information that--this judgment cannot be ours alone--informs, signals and polemizes. The normal course of work has been upset. At a time in which reservations are being made against censorship, attempts have been made to cancel--with drastic methods other than censorship, but just as effective--not only a single article, but an entire press."

IT IS STRANGE THAT THE LEADING ECHELONS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF POLISH JOURNALISTS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE CACOPHONY--OR IS IT HARMONY?--BETWEEN THE HURRIED PUBLICATION, WITHOUT THEIR PARTICIPATION, OF THE STATEMENT ON 10 AUGUST AND THE STILL CONTINUING SILENCE ON THE "DAYS WITHOUT THE PRESS." HAS THE AFOREMENTIONED METHOD OF SEEING AND HEARING ONLY WHAT ONE WANTS TO SEE AND HEAR BECOME AN ADDICTION?

TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICIZES TU LEAFLETS, NEWS SHEETS

LD041632 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep (PAP)--"It seems that every one who compares without prejudice the dailies, periodicals and radio and television programmes from August 1981 with their counterparts of a year ago must notice that they are much more substantial today. Above all, the range of information has been increased beyond comparison, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote today.

The daily went on: "When speaking of a fuller contents and farther range of the mass media we are also thinking of the proliferation of publications brought out by self-governed, independent trade unions. Also widely available are Solidarity weeklies of a central and regional level, printed in large numbers, as well as trade union news sheets.

It is evident at the same time that the press enjoys full freedom of expression of its viewpoints on condition that the articles are not directed against our political system and our international alliances. On this occasion, however, one cannot fail to express anxiety and opposition towards the fact that these principles are notoriously violated in numerous trade union leaflets and news sheets."

"It is an undeniable fact that the dailies, periodicals, as well as the radio and television carry information on the activities pursued by trade unions, including Solidarity. Understandably, apart from publishing the information, every editor has the right to express his viewpoint with reference to the information published."

TRYBUNA LUDU concludes: "However, we cannot permit the fact that, under the motto of exercising social control, definite solutions are being imposed arbitrarily under threat of strike, and this is precisely the essence of Solidarity demands concerning changes to the structure of the Committee for Radio and Television. The process of maturing of the model of social communication cannot take place in conditions of excitement, fever or, for that matter, a veiled strike threat. This is an undertaking far too responsible and socially far too important to be approached like that."

ARMY PAPER BLAMES ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES ON STRIKES

LD041638 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep (PAP)--The Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today sounded an alarm to the effect that out of the justified protests by the working class that erupted last summer a method was made or even a fashion of ruining the national economy.

The paper blamed Poland's economic regression on strikes and other forms of social unrest and the introduction of work-free Saturdays. This "luxury" was forced on the authorities threatened by widening protest actions, it said.

"Each, even the smallest occasion serves as a pretext for protest. It is often enough to slander the authorities at any level. Thus the process of regional protest actions continues. The moment it is discontinued in one region it starts at an instant in another one."

The paper cautioned that these actions "are carried out according to patterns served by the manuals of psychological warfare worked out by the anti-communist centres. The KOR activists pursue their activities with full consciousness, calculation and premeditation, taking advantage of the difficulties we are currently experiencing. They are assisted by different sorts of hirelings, and ordinary fans that are influenced by social demagogy without realizing that they undermine the foundations of their own house", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

WARSAW REPORTS SATURDAY WORK ATTENDANCE FIGURES

LD051536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] In response to an appeal by the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity and as a result of schedules fixed earlier, workforces in many industrial enterprises have reported for work today. More than 58.1 percent of the workforces in hard coal mines, as compared with the number on the first shift of the previous day, have voluntarily reported for work for the first extraction shift. Some 60 percent of the workforce of the largest industrial combine in Wielkopolska, the Cegielski enterprise in Poznan, have reported to the work benches. In the Lodz industrial enterprises, including the cigarette factory, for the 6 hours beginning at 0600, nearly 80 percent of those employed during an ordinary Saturday shift performed voluntary work.

IMPLEMENTATION OF 1980 SOCIAL ACCORDS DOCUMENTED

LD070658 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 6 Sep 81

["Fulfillment of the Social Agreements"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (PAP)--PAP has received a document consisting of more than 35 pages from the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, assessing the fulfillment of the social agreements concluded in late August and early September 1980 at Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie by the representatives of the government and the strikers, and also other agreements. In connection with the state's worsening economic situation, the fulfillment of the obligations is becoming more and more difficult, the document says.

In accordance with the agreements, decisions were adopted as a result of which the wages fund rose by about Z260 billion. From this sum, increases were made in the wages of all working people and also in old-age and disability pensions. Other social security payments were also increased, and the work week was cut. In total, up to 1985, the government will have to spend more than Z1.4 trillion in accordance with the concluded agreements. Part of this sum, about Z800 billion, will be spread out over the entire 5-year-plan period, particularly in the fields of housing construction and social security. But the money for raising wages, social security benefits and the incomes of self-employed peasants [krestyane-yedinolichniki], totalling about Z607 billion, will have to be spent in the near future.

This is quite a considerable expense. It will require the elimination of the crisis phenomena in the economy. Possibilities for improving the people's living conditions depend on economic growth and particularly on the results of everyone's labor.

The social agreements were of the nature of bilateral obligations. They were supposed to result in increased efficiency of production and the raising of labor productivity.

Unfortunately, it has turned out differently. Social tensions and the worsening of crisis phenomena in the national economy are calling into question faith in Poland as a partner in economic cooperation, and undermining our international position and limiting the government's freedom of economic action. The Polish authorities also took a number of steps to fulfill the agreements in the social field. The broad democratization of public life and the consistent process of social renewal are going far beyond the scope of the agreements. They have become an achievement of the PZPR, confirmed at the ninth congress as a lasting gain of Poland's working people.

The activities of the independent and self-governing trade unions are developing freely. The government has not really had their active support in economic actions. Throughout the past year, there has been persistent tension as a result of various pressures and demands, protests and actions by branches of Solidarity. This has had an extremely negative effect on the country's socioeconomic stabilization and on the possibility of implementing the agreements in a significant way. Contrary to the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements and the trade union charter, Solidarity bulletins, leaflets and posters call into question our alliances, the leading role of the party and the structural principles of the Polish People's Republic. The actions of certain Solidarity branches amount to deliberate attacks on state institutions and the administrative and economic authorities, limiting their scope of activity. That is, they are directed at weakening and paralyzing authority. This cannot fail to affect its efficient functioning and its efforts to overcome the crisis and improve the people's living conditions.

The fulfillment of the social agreements will be possible only upon the bilateral implementation of the social contract, directing all forces to the solution of the most important economic problems and the constructive cooperation of all the country's social forces.

The trade union committee document contains an assessment of the implementation of the points in the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements of significance for the whole country, and an assessment of the financial consequences ensuing from the implementation of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions [as received].

Here are certain data contained in the document:

In the field of wage regulation, changes were made to collective agreements and the problem of working hours; wages were raised for all workers as of 1 November 1980, and at the same time the minimum wage was raised to Z2,400 per month.

After consultation with the trade unions, on 10 August 1981 the Council of Ministers adopted a decision on the principles of determining and studying the socially necessary minimum wage.

The date for introducing the 40-hour work week is to be decided in talks between the government and the trade unions this year. For 1981, the introduction of a 42-hour work week was agreed.

In talks with the Solidarity trade union, it was agreed to alter the date for the introduction of new collective agreements to the period after 1 January 1982.

In the field of social security benefits: from 1 January 1981, old-age and (?disability) pensions were raised by Z500 [words indistinct] 1 January 1976 and also a number of other pensions. Within the framework of a reform of the family allowances system, more assistance is being given to families with relatively low incomes, particularly to those with several children.

In the field of health service: in 1981, 36 percent more money has been allocated to the needs of health and social security than in 1980. There are 177 planned projects connected with the health service, of which 32 are already in operation.

In the field of labor protection: the principle of payment of compensatory benefits has been introduced to workers suffering industrial injuries or contracting industrial diseases, for the entire period of employment at the enterprise in question. Pneumoconiosis has been recognized as an industrial disease.

It has been agreed that functions and tasks of a social nature are not to be carried out at the expense of the enterprise. [passage indistinct]

The current state of affairs regarding capital investment does not permit, as intended, providing apartments in the present 5-year-plan period for all those who should have received them by the end of 1980. Nor can the waiting-list period for an apartment be reduced to 5 years.

In the field of improvements to market supplies: measures have been taken to reduce the social effects of the worsening provision of goods to the population, primarily in the field of foodstuffs. However, in spite of the introduction of meat coupons, it has not been possible to raise deliveries to a level at which the coupons can be fully honored during their validity dates. To improve the position of the market, the government has formed an extraordinary commission to combat speculation.

In the field of the activities of the independent, self-governing trade unions: on 13 September 1980, the Council of State adopted a decision on the question of [words indistinct] trade unions.

On 1 November 1980 the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity was registered, and by 15 August 1981, 84 trade unions had been registered. The independent self-governing Solidarity trade union for self-employed peasants was also registered.

A draft law on trade unions has been sent to the Sejm and is now being worked on by Sejm commissions.

Drafts of basic decisions on important problems of the working people are sent to the trade unions for review.

An opportunity has been created for the trade union press to function. The weekly SOLIDARNOSC is produced, with a circulation of 500,000 copies.

The opportunity has been provided for the Solidarity trade union to have radio and television time.

The bill on trade unions regulates [words indistinct]. It touches on methods of solving collective disputes, responsibility for breaches of the law, etc.

The government is fully observing the principles of the solution of disputes formulated in the bill on trade unions. Unfortunately, branches of the Solidarity trade union have repeatedly breached the principles laid down in its charter. A number of strikes have been called without preliminary negotiations.

In the field of deicisions of a general nature, the Sejm has passed a law on controlling publications and public performances, which will come into effect from 1 October 1981.

The joint commission of representatives of the government and the episcopate, which is intended to help normalize relations between the state and the church in the interests of the country's development and the unity of its citizens, has begun its activities. The Sunday Mass is relayed every week.

The work on the printing law, which will determine the legal norms for the functioning of the press, radio and television and also the principles of public control over them, is continuing.

The Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Matters has granted the right to return to work to persons dismissed for strike activities in the period 1970-1980.

A draft economic reform has been worked out, on the basis of which the Ninth PZPR Congress adopted the "Guidelines for Economic Reform." It has been passed to the Sejm by the government. Bills on state enterprises and the self-management of collectives have also been set to the Sejm. A report has been produced on the state of the national economy. The latter was adopted by the Sejm last July.

In conclusion, the document prepared by the Committee on Trade Unions Affairs notes that in view of the worsening economic situation, the adopted measures must be thought about again. They must also be adapted to the new conditions ensuing from the economic reform.

The Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements contain bilateral obligations. The government is counting on the full implementation of the obligation undertaken by the independent trade union Solidarity as a result of the social agreements and hopes that it will fully observe the principles contained in its charter that it voluntarily accepted.

The government counts on the possibility of cooperation in partnership with all the trade unions in solving the difficult and urgent problems, and on their mutual cooperation in this field.

It is this will of cooperation in partnership, in the spirit of the policy of social agreement and socialist renewal, that the government is reaffirming.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH TU DRAFT PROGRAM ISSUED

LD072358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2118 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting of the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions decided in July of this year to put before all members of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions a draft of the ideological and programmatic assumptions of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. It was worked out by the Center for Social Research and Analysis in the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. This document, which appeared in the form of a brochure, is to be the basis of a general discussion on the program of this union movement. Here are the most important points of the draft assumptions.

Ideologico-Political Assumptions

The most important aim of the activity of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions is an effective defense of the interests, dignity and rights of working people and a striving to satisfy their material and cultural needs in accordance with the basic principles of socialism. The primary principle of the action of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions ought to be the principle of social justice. Social justice is the equality of rights and duties of all working people in the political, economic and social sphere. The Industrial Branch Trade Unions state their support for a broad development of democracy in all areas of life. They act on behalf of the assurance of institutional guarantees of social control of the apparatus of power. They will fight consistently for the establishment of the power of the working class, (?for) alliance with the peasantry and the intelligentsia, for true workers' self-government, for the restoration of the correct role of the Sejm and people's authorities in the system of socialist democracy, and for the shaping of self-government in work enterprises. Their aim is the liquidation of bureaucratic and technocratic deformations in the organization and activity of the state and economic administration. The Industrial Branch Trade Unions see their particular role as being to determine the proportions of the division of the national income, to work out a model of social policy, to prepare and carry out decisions of essential significance for working people, to aim at ensuring a rational utilization of the productive potential of the country, to liquidate waste and to form a citizen's relationship to the common estate.

The Industrial Branch Trade Unions support and strengthen the international alliances of People's Poland and cooperate with the international and national union organizations of various orientations. Links with the World Federation of Trade Unions, with the fraternal head offices and trade unions in the socialist countries, and with the class trade unions in the capitalist and developing countries are especially close.

The Industrial Branch Trade Union movement is open to all working people who accept its assumptions, regardless of their views, creed and party affiliations. It is a secular union movement, and in accordance with the spirit of Polish democratic traditions it states its support for complete tolerance, and is against all forms of national, racial and religious discrimination and all discrimination connected with views of life.

Industrial Branch Trade Unions reject the false thesis about the nonpolitical nature of the trade union movement and do not shirk from taking political stances where working people's interests demand it. This movement desires cooperation with all social and political forces that proceed from the position of socialism and working people's interest. Industrial Branch Trade Unions are in favor of PZPR's leading role in the process of socialist construction in Poland. They express resolute support for the line of renewal and social agreement, expecting a consistent implementation of this line. The self-governing nature of Industrial Branch Trade Unions is reflected in the independent and democratic arrival of all decisions. However, independence cannot be viewed in isolation from real economic, political and international affairs.

Sovereignty of the trade union movement is regarded as being a lasting element of socialist democracy in our country and one of its main guarantees. If the line of renewal and social agreement is to be implemented effectively, it is necessary for all trade unions to cooperate with each other, irrespective of differences in program or organization, for there exist numerous and important areas in which all unions can reach agreement.

The Position Regarding the Crisis

Searching for the deepest sources of the crisis, to be found in the sectors of ideology and politics, Industrial Branch Trade Unions point out the constant violation of essential principles of socialism. Crisis phenomena have their sources in the very important mistakes in the socioeconomic development strategy over the past 10 years and over earlier periods in the country's development, in departure from the principles of democratic centralism, and in incorrect management of the state and the economy.

The consequences of the crisis affect, above all, the poorest families. The situation of the young generation, families with many children and incomplete families, of pensioners, retired people and incapacitated people is extraordinarily difficult.

The crisis undermined the universal trust in all representative institutions and sociopolitical organizations, in the party and trade unions. Industrial Branch Trade Unions state with alarm that the period of 11 months since August of last year has been irretrievably lost as far as possibilities for overcoming the crisis are concerned. Lines are getting longer. Nominal wages are going up, output is declining, but still the end to the crisis is not in sight. Industrial Branch Trade Unions favor introducing economic reform; however, accepting the necessity for reform, they proceed from the position that, above all, it must implement the basic social goals and serve to improve working people's living conditions.

The Position Regarding Basic Social and Economic Problems

The Industrial Branch Trade Unions movement supports the idea of self-government in the socialized workplace and one's place of abode. Self-government must rest upon the freely expressed will of the working people. In a socialist economy it is impermissible to abandon the principle of full employment. Accepting the necessity for rationalizing employment and employee transfers resulting therefrom, Industrial Branch Trade Unions will oppose any and all attempts to burden our system with a reserve labor force as a permament element of our economic structure.

The wages system should be based on the principle of equal pay for the same professional groups in all branches and regions of the country. The basis for the determination of a minimum wage must be a continually checked social minimum of a particular socioprofessional group. The Industrial Branch Trade Unions will superintend the growth in the cost-of-living and will aim at assuring just compensation in cases in which this cost rises. The essential task of the movement is to avert a fall in the real income of working people and to fight for its growth. Issues which must be dealt with without delay are assessed by the Industrial Branch Trade Unions to be activity aimed at increasing the supply of basic consumer goods, and an assessment and improvement of the existing rationing system and at ending speculation.

There exists a need for wise coexistence and cooperation of the peasant and state farms. Tradition and cultural conditions call for specific principles for collectivization. It cannot be carried out by means of administrative compulsion. There is need for a policy of support for the most effective farms, regardless of their type of ownership of land. The Industrial Branch Trade Unions movement aims at assuring a consistent fulfillment of official and legal responsibility for creating working conditions conforming to safety and hygiene. Possible undesirable consequences of technical progress ought to be analyzed appropriately in advance.

Regulation of the social set of issues is indispensable in the form of a code for social assurance, guanranteeing the defense of the interests of the employee and of members of his family in all areas of socioprofessional activity. Far-reaching amendments are also called for in the work code, in the union executive deeds [akty] and in the old-age and other pension systems, in the system of benefits and in the system of legal bases for work remuneration.

The principles of the apportionment of housing must be based on clear and socially accepted criteria. The development of housing construction must be subject to social control. The Industrial Branch Trade Unions movement undertakes the initiative for general one-family house construction for workers and wishes to contribute in this way to alleviating the lack of housing.

An important area of union activity lies in the dissemination of culture, the activation of working people in various forms of sports, tourist and rest activities, and the creation of the material and organizational premises for their development. It is essential that there be created low-cost and generally accessible forms of recreation for working people.

Problems of Intraunion Activity

All links and echelons of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions movement function on democratic bases defined in the union statutes. The organizational and programmatic conception of the union is based on the industrial union structure of independent self-governing trade unions, which permits the most effective representation of the interests of employees. With the aim of working out a joint stance in the area of the most important political, social and economic questions concerning work, the Industrial Branch Trade Unions movement carries out consultations among its members. The Industrial Branch Trade Unions observe the basic principle that their fees stem from their members and should return to them through various forms of union payments.

AUTONOMOUS UNIONS CONDEMN BYDGOSZCZ PROSECUTOR

LD051345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions has expressed its indignation over the decision of the voivodship prosecutor's office in Bydgoszcz to suspend the investigation into the beating of three people during the intervention of the forces of order in the session hall of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship People's Council. The law must be the same for all the citizens of the Polish People's Republic regardless of the positions they hold and the functions they carry out. As resolute opponents of confrontation and of solutions by means of force, we appeal for the observance of law. At the same time, we appeal to the extraordinary commission of the Sejm on matters of social accord, which was the guarantor of a resolution to the Bydgoszcz conflict, to take constructive action based on its prerogatives as a part of a supreme organ of the authorities.

EDUCATION MINISTER, TEACHERS' TU OFFICIALS MEET

LD080432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting took place today between the minister of higher education and technology, Prof Jerzy Nawrocki, and representatives of the Main Board of the Union of Polish Teachers under the chairmanship of Dr Antoni Lopata.

In the opinion of the union's Main Board, the draft bill recently presented by the Ministry on Higher Education considerably deviates, in the negative sense, from the version prepared by the social codification commission. This concerns, in general, the restricting of the self-government of the higher educational establishments.

Minister Jerzy Nawrocki stated that, apart from changes of an editorial nature, the introduction of (?a few) modifications reflecting, among other things, the legal order now in force and the powers of the state organs should be recognized as indispensable.

The representatives of the union maintained their demand that the basis for further legislative activity should be the proposal of the social codification commission.

It was agreed that, after the conclusion of additional talks with the trade union, which will take place in the near future, the Ministry of Higher Education and Technology will submit a proposal to the Council of Ministers containing alternative formulations to the first draft. This will accompany the social codification commission proposal.

NEW OFFICIALS APPOINTED ON RADIO, TV COMMITTEE

LD071852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs held a session today with the participation of Stefan Olszowski and Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The Presidium thanked Stanislaw Stefanski, former deputy chairman of the committee, for his work following his appointment to the post of undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Culture and Art; and Jan Grzelak, former deputy chairman, following his transfer to the PZPR Central Committee apparatus. Andrzej Kurz has been appointed first deputy chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. He is a social activist and for many years served as director of the literary publishing house in Krakow. He will be responsible for television affairs in the committee. Responsibility for radio programs was given to Stanislaw Celichowski, former editor in chief of GLOS WYBRZEZA, and former director of the Polish information and cultural center in Prague. [words indistinct]

'Hardliners' as Replacements

NC072022 Paris AFP in English 2005 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep (AFP)--The vice-presidents of Polish radio and television were replaced today by reputed hard-liners, including a news director who was reportedly behind the recent official media campaign against the independent trade union federation Solidarity.

Television vice-president Stanislaw Stefanski was replaced by Andrzej Kurz, director of a Krakow literary publishing company. Reports said Mr Kurz is close to the new radio and television President Wladyslaw Loranc, also known as a hard-liner.

The radio vice-president Jan Grzelak was replaced by Stanislaw Celichowski, editor-in-chief of the television news program. Mr Celichowski was reportedly at the forefront of the recent sharp attacks against Solidarity in the official media.

Observers said the reshuffling forecast a change in news coverage, particularly in radio broadcasts which they said maintained a more moderate tone in the anti-Solidarity campaign.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION, PLENUM

Control Commission Session

LD041414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Today's TRYBUNA LUDU deals with the plenary session of the Central Party Control Commission [CKKP]. This was a working session mapping out the main trends of CKKP activities and confirming the rules for its work. Adjudicating teams were also set up.

In the discussion on the CKKP Presidium's paper, speakers drew attention to the need for consistency in completing the process, begun before the congress, of purging from the party those men who have harmed its good name and unity. It was stressed that it is necessary to improve the circulation of intraparty information and to introduce the principle of current information of party members and the community about the results of cases examined by the CKKP, in particular those which continue to agitate public opinion.

Self-Management Confirmed

LD070906 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 7 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep (PAP)--"The debates and resolutions of the third PUWP CC plenary meeting reflected the party's firm stand according to which the crews' self-management should be one of the most important principles of the system of a socialist state. The third PUWP CC plenary meeting deems the development of the self-management, the entire process of upgrading and consolidating it as a permanent direction of development of the socialist social relations and the socialist forms of the organization of production," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

"A conclusion can be drawn from the plenum debates and its resolution that the PUWP does not treat the worker self-management and self-governance only as an immediate form of struggle against the economic crisis. But in the party's opinion, self-management is to be a lasting form of participation of the working people in governing Poland.

"The third plenum confirmed once again forcefully the line of agreement and also the line of firmness towards all those forces which would like to see Poland as a country of chaos and permanent political struggle rather than a country striving to stability, TRYBUNA LUDU said.

PZPR OFFICIALS ATTEND, ADDRESS LOCAL MEETINGS

Kubiak in Krakow

LD072204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Unattributed correspondent's report from Krakow]

[Text] Today's visit to Krakow by Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, began with a significant event. The secretary decided to fly from Warsaw, not by a government airplane but on an ordinary airplane, flying as scheduled after 0900. The airplane, unfortunately, could not land in Krakow because the grass was being mown. Yes, this is true, the runways were occupied. The plane had to turn back and return to Warsaw. This, of course, caused a delay. But this is just typical. As usual somebody forgot, somebody failed to be efficient.

Now a few words about the first meeting, as the secretary's day was exceptionally full. He was received by secretaries of the works' party committees and secretaries of larger primary party organizations from the city center district. There were 3 hours of direct and sincere talk about party affairs and about the unnecessary--and here everybody agreed--controversies which make our lives difficult. The point in these talks--and here I mean the talks between the government and Solidarity--does not concern details, but really the socialist character of Poland. Unfortunately, Solidarity, despite its formal declarations, does not always want to remember the party's leading role in the state.

The attacks on the party are fact. There have been leaflets, for example. Today in Krakow a vulgar leaflet appeared attacking government press spokesman Jerzy Urban. Such leaflets and newssheets which attack our alliances and the leading role of the party, are--and this is true--part of a broad propaganda campaign. Perhaps this is a campaign launched by extremists, but nevertheless it is sponsored by Solidarity.

Now a few words about the second meeting--the meeting at the club in (Klotowa) Street with the party organization of craftsmen in Krakow.

It is without precedent for a Politburo member to meet the craftsmen. Here is an excerpt of the speech by Comrade Kubiak, delivered at this meeting:

[Begin recording] We shall be able to reach an agreement and to move out of this vicious circle only if we say that these are the principal values, the values which we shall defend as we defend independence. These values are common to all of us and no other values are possible. If this is not done, then no matter who, or what, says that they do not want power, then this talk conveys power. [sentence as heard] Rest assured, comrades, we are not dealing here with verbal misunderstandings. The issue here is not whether somebody put the comma in the correct place or if somebody smiled to someone as he should have done or whether somebody appeared sufficiently humble toward someone.

The argument which is going on now in our country is the argument about the ideological character of our country. Let us have the courage to say this in full. Let us have the courage at the same time to ask what other possibilities there are here.

Are there really so many options? The party in its congress document, about which we spoke today, said quite clearly: This is our program. This is what we have to offer. On the basis of this program we can reach an understanding. This kind of Poland is possible, in such a Poland one can live happily. Here are the guarantees. Here are the means to achieve this goal. If this is not acknowledged, if it is impossible, if this is substituted by one or two well-couched slogans, then unfortunately nothing is possible. [end recording]

The above meeting did not end the program of today's stay in Krakow by Comrade Hieronim Kubiak. In the late afternoon at Wawel Castle he met with Professor Majewski to talk, of course, about saving Krakow's historical monuments, as questions of education, science and culture are the sectors for which Comrade Hieronim Kubiak is responsible to the Central Committee Secretariat.

Further on Kubiak Remarks

LD080406 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Prof Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, spent yesterday in Krakow. During a meeting with party activists from the city center district, reference was made to the work of the party since the Third Central Committee Plenum and the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

"I think," said the Central Committee secretary, among other things, "that nothing will become of our best intentions and renewal programs unless we carry out our ordinary, everyday duties normally. Today the most urgent task and the most urgent social need is agreement. But in order to come to an agreement one must be aware that there are things that we will not give up. This is the Polish national interest contained in the slogan Independence Means Socialism."

The participants in the meeting devoted a great deal of attention to the decision of the Third Central Committee Plenum and to current party problems.

Siwak at Jastrzebie Collieries

LD080352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the NSZZ of Workers of the Construction Industry and Housing Cooperatives, visited Jastrzebie yesterday. He met with party members and nonparty people in the Manifest Lipcowy and 30-Lecie Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej colleries.

Albin Siwak answered numerous questions pertaining to problems dealt with by the third party plenum and concerning workers' self-government and the way out of the present crisis. The miners gave Albin Siwak many demands for the party leadership.

Albin Siwak also met with party activists and members of Industrial Branch Trade Unions in Krakow and Kielce.

Barcikowski in Katowice

LD051835 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The plenary session of the party voivodship committee is being held in Katowice today. The session is making a current assessment of the political and socioeconomic situation in the voivodship following the ninth party congress. Party activists are discussing how to effectively counteract the drop in production--above all of coal--anarchy in social life, and ideological and political disorientation. Politburo members Kazimierz Barcikowski, Zbigniew Messner and Jerzy Romanik are attending the session.

Plenary Discussions

LD062242 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep (PAP)--On September 5, a plenary meeting of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Katowice laid down further tasks in propagating and implementing the party resolutions.

Members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau: CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, Chairman of the Voivodship People's Council in Katowice Zbigniew Messner, and miner from the Siemianowice black coal mine Jerzy Romanik took part in the debates. The problems of coal extraction was examined during the discussion chaired by first secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Katowice Andrzej Zabinski

164 million tons of coal planned by the coal mining ministry to be extracted this year will not meet the needs. The discussants pondered over the question whether this deadlock would be overcome by extra work on the eight free Saturdays. Solidarity launched this slogan only now. The question was raised why Solidarity did it so late in view of the fact that the government and the executive of the voivodship committee pointed to this need already last January. Obviously it was not properly understood at that time.

In order to improve the situation in Poland, miners should be first to work more efficiently, a report of the executive of the PUWP Voivodship committee said. It is not enough to raise the miners pay. Also, more food and everything which is necessary for a decent living should be supplied for the miners and their families to the Katowice Voivodship from the entire Poland. It is good that the entire Poland has started understanding this truth.

The meeting dwelt extensively on the most important political tasks. Nowadays, party members are expected to be more resistant to the attacks and pressures of political opponents. Ambiguous attitudes are unacceptable.

We are for cooperation with Solidarity on the principles laid down in the agreements signed a year ago. [Words indistinct] obligated PUWP members operating in Solidarity to fight for the workers' character of the union and for its constructive, rather than destructive, activity in the Katowice Voivodship.

Kazimierz Barcikowski took the floor at the end of the debates. Sepaking about actions of the forces hostile to socialism, he stressed the necessity of the party's very consistent action to respect law and public calm.

We shall restore confidence of the working class and the society and get Poland out of the crisis by implementing the line of agreement and by acting in a responsible manner.

Olszowski in Warsaw

LD071836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, who attended a meeting today in Warsaw with military printing and military distribution employees, expressed his appreciation to the employees of the military printing works and the military [words indistinct] and also other military printing works, and to the employees of the central military press distribution for their civic attitude in carrying out publishing tasks which are important to the country and the community.

Olszowski in Wroclaw

LD050521 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpts] A meeting of the party organization in the Pafawag railway car factory in Wroclaw took place yesterday [4 September]. The organization has more than 1,000 members and candidate members. Politburo members Stefan Olszowski and Tadeusz Porebski took part in the meeting. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, was also present.

Stefan Olszowski took the floor at the end of a discussion. He outlined the most important problems of party work at the moment. Speaking of the mass media, Stefan Olszowski stated that party papers implement the party line. As for radio and television, they are also guided by PZPR and government policies. Many papers -- those of political parties, the Catholic church, the trade unions -- are guided by instructions from their authorities. It is our party's hope, emphasized Stefan Olszowski, that the line of agreement takes the upper hand at the Solidarity congress, so that confrontation plans harmful for the country, state and nation do not triumph.

More on Olszowski Remarks

LD052250 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Speaking on 4 September at a party meeting of the PZPR organization at the Pafawag Wroclaw coach building factory, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, did not agree with the thought expressed by one of the participants in the meeting to the effect that the party and its Central Committee have been retreating step by step since August 1980. S. Olszowski said that the Central Committee had made many compromise decisions and concessions, but thanks to the party, public calm was preserved in Poland. After the Ninth PZPR Congress there were no more concessions -- the party and authority no longer retreated. Such incidents as, for example, the demonstration in Warsaw or the preparation for the so-called "star march" were checked in accordance with the decisions of the authorities. Furthermore, the so-called "days without the press" organized by "Solidarity" were not successful -- the population did not go without the news and approximately 2 million newspapers were published every day.

Concerning the actions of certain "Solidarity" circles, S. Olszowski recalled facts from which it emerges that under the banner of access to the mass media, steps aimed at removing the mass media from the influence of the party are multiplying. The "Solidarity" congress opens on 5 September. To date, journalists from Polish radio, television and the central photographic agency [Fotoagentstvo] have not been accredited to the press office of this congress.

The "Solidarity" representative for press affairs has set conditions which are unacceptable: The congress is to be covered by journalists who are members of "Solidarity."

What trends will come to the fore at the "Solidarity" congress? (?Our party), noted the member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, wishes to see the line of agreement emerge victorious at this congress and that trends toward plots for confrontation, plots which are undesirable for the country, the state and the people, should not come to the fore.

The Central Committee secretary also touched on the question of publications which are anti-Soviet in nature, and in particular the so-called BIULETYN DOLNOSLASKI which attacks the units of the Soviet Army now present in Poland in line with related agreements. Such activity is extremely harmful, for the presence of allied troops on our territory is an important factor for security in Europe, and by virtue of that fact, a guarantee of the firmness of the borders of the Polish People's Republic, S. Olszowski stated.

RADOM INDUSTRIALISTS ON WORKERS' SELF-GOVERNMENT

LD041830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] At the initiative of the voivodship party organization, a meeting of representatives of the 75 biggest industrial enterprises took place in Radom today. Workers' self-government was discussed. Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and members of the Secretariat of the PZPR voivodship committee, including First Secretary Bogdan Prus, took part in the meeting.

The discussion revolved round the tasks in shaping workers' self-government, set out at the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Representatives from Radom industry came out in favor of speedy decisions to create appropriate conditions for the promised economic reform. Directors and first secretaries of basic party organizations put forward a number of proposals and demands. Among others, they want to define the extent of worker self-government's responsibility not only for economic results but also in one's place of work. It has been demanded that a new labor code should be produced as early as this year. Many other essential normative acts are also needed to sanction all current and future changes in the life of the workforce.

KUBIAK DISCUSSES FILM INDUSTRY WITH FILMMAKERS

LD050641 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Prof Hieronom Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, had a talk today with (Mieczyslaw Waskowski), secretary of the filmmakers' party organization. He also received Andrzej Wajda, chairman of the Association of Polish Filmmakers. They examined the situation in our film industry prior to the forthcoming festival of feature films in Gdansk.

YOUTH UNION DISCUSSES ROLE IN RURAL AREAS

LD072050 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 81

["Against Playing the 'Polish Card'"--PAP headline]

[Text] 7 Sep (PAP)--The 2-day plenum of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP), which discussed issues of the union's work in rural areas where about 780,000 members of the organization live and work, ended in Kielce on 6 September. Taking part in the work of the plenum was Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The plenum, which was chaired by Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Main Board of the ZSMP, stressed the need for changes in ideological education work in rural areas.

The content of that work should correspond to the needs of rural youth, which comprises about 40 percent of the members of the organization.

Much attention was given at the session to economic problems, and primarily to ways of getting out of the difficult food situation. The strengthening of cooperation between young workers and rural youth, which will create conditions for increasing agricultural production, will help resolve these difficulties.

Those taking part in the plenum adopted a statement in which they oppose acceleration of the arms race, and especially the decision on beginning production of neutron weapons, and express support for the peaceful initiatives of the socialist countries, the idea of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and the resumption of talks between the USSR and the United States on strategic arms limitation. In its statement, the plenum opposes the playing of the "Polish card" in developing an anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign.

The plenum stressed the desire to strengthen contacts between progressive youth movements in the framework of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students.

WARSAW REPORTS ON MARKET SITUATION FOR BREAD

LD041923 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] There is still no visible improvement on the bread products market. The forecasts that together with the increase in prices we would be buying good quality bread and rolls in every shop and at all times have not been fulfilled.

The demand for bread products has gone down considerably less than expected: In Warsaw, for instance, only from two to four percent. After the experience of the first week it seems that opinions about bread being wasted were exaggerated. Quite simply, with the present supply difficulties being what they are, we eat more bread than before. As before, it is most difficult to buy bread on a Friday before a free Saturday. The reason for this is not only insufficient production but also reduced orders from the shops, since the value of bread that might possible remain unsold would have a negative effect on the profit of shops, in other words the income of the personnel.

The POLISH PRESS AGENCY says that the bread market was supposed to be the litmus test showing the effectiveness of price increases. However, the experience gained so far is not the best. It turns out that what is needed apart from the economic instrument represented by prices is also the correct distribution of a given product and a correct estimate of demand.

Reports coming in from the grain and milling industries make it possible for us to hope that there will not be a shortage of flour for bread. In August 303,000 tons of flour were produced thus exceeding the plan by more than six percent. This is to the credit of workers who also produced flour on free Saturdays and Sundays. The results of the further work done by mills will be on the smooth supplies of grain from national procurement and from imports. Recently the daily procurement has been somewhat lower than during the harvest. A tendency for farmers to store grain is being observed. This is a consequence of the principle which envisages additional payments for grain stored at farms and delivered to mills at a later date.

COAL PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR AUGUST REPORTED

LD041850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Summary] The coal sales center in Katowice states that the coal supply situation is still difficult since extraction is too small to cover even the most modest requirements which now rise rapidly in the autumn-winter season.

In August 1.5 million tons of coal were exported. The power industry received 4.4 million tons. Coal stocks have risen by more than 700,000 tons in the industry but that is still insufficient. The plan for coal supplies to the chemical industry last month has not been fulfilled.

MINISTER ON MEASURES TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC TRADE

AU041425 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services: "When Will Shopping Be Less Troublesome?"]

[Excerpts] Our market is operating under conditions of a complete breakdown in the supply and demand equilibrium and extremely inefficient trade.

To renew the market and to restore a relative equilibrium as to variety, the ministry must take both emergency and long-term measures. The former are dictated by the extraordinary situation on the market and by the need to ensure at least an adequate supply of essential articles. We also want to make the purchasing of essential goods as convenient as possible.

In the framework of the system of "task programs" planned for 1982, the ministry has provided for the centralized procurement of selected essential goods from producers. In this connection, those articles have been specified and a list has been made of trade organizations which will carry out compulsory procurements.

Operations are being planned

--to concentrate the means of production (particularly materials) totally on the production of specific goods;

--to provide economic incentives for enterprises to produce those goods;

--in addition to supply producers with materials and component parts, in particular from the foreign currency funds of the state enterprise for internal export [PEWEX].

The trade network is expected to have a direct influence on market supplies through its centrally controlled cooperation with industry, through centralized balancing and distribution, centralized control over supplies, and through interventions by means of centralized instructions.

The ministry has set up a "task force" which has taken over the functions, previously dispersed, of trade centers. This solution, absolutely necessary at the moment, does not imply hampering and negating the changes in the system resulting from the economic reform.

To streamline distribution, control will be tightened and absolute discipline will be observed in the centralized allocations, particularly in moving goods from one voivodship to another. The protection of market goods in storehouses and in transportation will be strengthened.

As far as shopping facilities are concerned, it is highly important to streamline controlled meat sales.

While improving the control system, we are also streamlining the functioning of the retail network.

Our intention is to initiate a public movement to influence the operation of stores by means of shareholders' committees in cooperative organizations, store committees and consumer societies.

Actions against profiteering will be ruthlessly continued, particularly to prevent illegal deals made by trade organizations in favor of the black market. Both the State Trade Inspectorate, with its reinforced staff, and the internal control bodies at enterprises have now concentrated their activity on those actions. We are also in favor of the broad participation of representatives of the trade union movement in public control. That control is and will be organized by professional services on the basis of valid legal regulations.

As indicated, short-term emergency measures are not the only ones. The lines of long-term activities are closely linked with the stabilization program and the economic reform. They offer the only realistic way to restore equilibrium and to gradually arrive at a "good market."

To put the reform lines into effect, the ministry has in particular drafted decisions of the Council of Ministers concerning:

A new economic and financial system for domestic trade, founded on the principles of independence, self-government and self-financing for trade enterprises;

The elimination of branch and territorial barriers in the activity of trade organizations, and the abandonment of the monopolistic model in market organization.

Those are basic actions to reform the trade network. But we must not content ourselves with them, and for this reason further steps will be taken in the very near future. In particular, we are working to specify the reform principles and to bring to the fore their "pro-market" overtones. The point is to give such an orientation to the functioning of the entire economy.

LEGNICA VOIVODA ON ANIMAL PURCHASES, SUPPLIES

LD041028 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Excerpts] At today's meeting of the voivodship party committee executive in Legnica, the Legnica Voivoda described the present economic situation in the voivodship. In August the voivodship achieved exceptionally good results in the purchase of animals. There as a 21 percent increase as compared with August of last year. Poultry purchasing increased by 82 percent. In the last 8 months the voivodship carried out purchasing plans by 107 percent. A beneficial phenomenon is a decline in the purchase of sows and calves. This testifies to an increased interest in breeding. But the supply of cigarettes causes concern. In September the voivodship will receive 16 million fewer cigarettes than a year ago. A rationed sale of alcohol was introduced on 1 September. Each adult will be able to purchase a bottle of vodka, two bottles of Polish wine or one bottle of imported wine per month.

LEGNICA REQUESTS AID IN MEETING FOOD DEMANDS

LD080826 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Legnica: The Legnica voivoda has taken steps to satisfy the demands of the mining and metalluirigical workforces which were contained in a resolution passed by the protesting workforces on 3 September. Among the demands, some of which can be carries out by the voivodship authorities there, are things which require a decision from the central authorities. On this occasion the voivoda has sent requests to the central authorities as follows: to the minister of agriculture and food economy, Jerzy Wojtecki, and to the minister of domestic trade and services, Zygmunt Lakomiec, to step up the outstanding delivery of flour and to increase the allocation of production [word indistinct] in September; to Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, to increase the limits of the sale of cream to the level of last year.

He also appealed to the minister of domestic trade and services informing him about the situation on the market and asking him to increase the limits of the sale of cream to the level of last year. In addition, he asked the minister of domestic trade and services to increase the following supplies to the voivodship: cigarettes, by 9,000,000; margarin, by 100 tons; lard, by 57 tons; coffee, by 44 tons; alcoholic beverages, by 874,000 bottles; production flour, by 1,500 tons; market flour, by 1,000 tons; and detergents to the limit of 500 grams per month per person. This would make it possible to implement the demand on the increase of the rationing in Legnica Voivodship to the level of Katowice Voivodship.

WARSAW NOTES START OF SOVIET MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD051801 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Military maneuvers are underway in the Soviet Union. Specialists assess them as the largest for many years. Divisions of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts are training on the land, sea and in the air. The maneuvers will continue until 12 September.

TASS Report Cited

LD061850 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] According to TASS, soldiers of all armed services are implementing the tasks entrusted to them in conditions resembling as much as possible real combat conditions. The forces, which number 100,000 soldiers, have been divided into two opposing armies which, after making a reconnaissance, are about to enter into combat. Maneuvers are to be conducted for a total of 9 days. Rumors which are being spread in the West about a supposed attempt to exert psychological pressure on Poland have been categorically and unabiguously denied by Soviet sources.

Jaruzelski at Exercises

LD071808 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpts] In the Soviet Union the military exercise "West-81" is continuing. The exercise is being observed by Polish Defense Minister Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

More on Exercises

LD071822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] A special TASS correspondent has reported from the region of the "West-81" exercises in the Soviet Union that the ground forces, the navy and staffs carried out preparations, provided for in the plans, for combat action. The preparations were carried out in the regions in which they are deployed today.

Among others, the formations and units of the Navy of "southerners" and "northerners" carries out operations to ensure combat and technological safety and security in the rear [zabezpieczenie bojowe, technicze i tylu]. Local battels were fought to gain better positions; combat operations in the air and at sea were also underway.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT PLOIESTI MASS RALLY 4 SEP

AU041200 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0958 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a mass rally in the city of Ploiesti on 4 September--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, to begin with, I would like to extend to you and all inhabitants of Ploiesti Municipality and Prahova County warm, communist and revolutionary greetings and best wishes, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council the government and myself personally. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are paying a working visit to your municipality and county. We wanted to meet again with working people in various fields of activity, at the conclusion of the 1976-1980 5-year plan and the beginning of the new 5-year plan, which marks a new stage in the development of our socialist fatherland. First of all, I would like to extend to you, all inhabitants and all working people in industry, agriculture and other fields warmest congratulations for results attained in the 5-year plan concluded in 1980. [applause, cheers, chants]

We have just visited four large machine-building enterprises; two large chemical and petrochemical enterprises; a textile factory; a window-manufacturing enterprise, and two agricultural units: the Research Institute for Wine Cultivation in Valea Calugareasca and the (Buhov) Agricultural Cooperative. Generally speaking, we have gained good impressions on this visit. I noted with great satisfaction the progress recorded by the machine-building enterprises, which I have often visited in the past, both in modernizing and organizing the production process and in raising the technological level of production.

We also gained good impressions on our visit to the Teleajan petrochemical complex and the Floresti tire enterprise; likewise, we gained very good impressions on our visit to the Dorobantu textile enterprise and the (Taieni) window-manufacturing enterprise. We were also positively impressed with the achievements of the Research Institute for Wine Cultivation and the (Buhov) Agricultural Cooperative.

I do not wish to discuss here the achievements and concerns of all these units. All of them have good results, particularly the industrial units. In the first 8 months of the current 5-year plan and of this year, they have attained good results. Therefore, I would like to extend to the working collectives I visited warmest congratulations and wishes for new success in their future activity. [applause, cheers, chants]

Generally speaking, the industry in Ploiesti Municipality and Prahova County has considerably overfulfilled the production plan for these months, hence I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the working people in Prahova industry and to wish them new success in their activity. [applause, cheers, chants]

In view of the fact that the Prahova industrial production plays an important role in the entire economy--it is among the leading counties as regards industrial production per capita--it makes an outstanding contribution to developing the entire Romanian industry. As a matter of fact, I must state that, generally speaking, our industry has attained good results at the beginning of the new 5-year plan and that all conditions exist for commendably fulfilling the plan for 1981, the first year of the current 5-year plan, and laying sound foundation for successfully attaining the industrial production throughout the current 5-year plan period, thus ensuring our fatherland's progress in the new development stage and in the country's transition from the stage of developing country to that of a country with an average development level. [applause, cheers, chants]

For the results attained by our fatherland's working people in industry, I want to extend warmest congratulations, from this big mass rally in Ploiesti, to all workers, technicians, engineers and all working people, regardless of nationality, as well as wishes for ever greater successes in developing Romanian industry and raising the material and intellectual living standard of the people. [applause, cheers, chants]

Indeed, our fatherland has covered a great distance--under the leadership of the RCP, the leading political force in our socialist society--toward socioeconomic development. In the seventies alone, industrial production increased 3 times. Compared with the prewar situation, our industry produces almost 50 times more. Ploiesti industry has also developed powerfully and the Ploiesti inhabitants are well aware of it. All our country's counties have today become important industrial centers, something which demonstrates the force and ability of our workers class, the leading class in the society, to ensure the rapid progress of the fatherland and to lead the state much better, and with better results for all the people, than the exploiting class which, together with the imperialists, robbed our fatherland and the Romanian people. [applause, cheers, chants]

Ploiesti was the first oil center in Romania. The oil extraction industry developed here a long time ago, but you know very well that our oil and, generally speaking, our natural resources were in the hands of imperialist trusts and our fatherland's wealth, beginning with oil, was stolen and served various imperialist groups, including the Hitlerite war machine during the last war, while our people were robbed, oppressed and lived in misery. [applause, cheers, chants]

The victory of the 1944 revolution for national and social revolution and the country's transition to the socialist construction marked the beginning of a new stage in our fatherland's development, in which the people are the true masters of everything being attained in Romania and the workers class is the leading force in the entire society, under the leadership of our Communist Party. [applause, cheers, chants]

We have covered a wonderful distance and have attained outstanding results along the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society. We have overcome many difficulties, but we have the satisfaction of being able to assert that our people have become stronger and richer, their life has become better and socialist Romania has attained a powerful and flourishing industry and an agriculture in the full swing of development. Today, we are a powerful force among socialist countries in the struggle for progress, peace and the independence of peoples. [applause, cheers, chants]

As a result of our socioeconomic development, we were able to implement the program to raise incomes and the material and intellectual living standard of the people. As is well known, real remuneration increased by more than 29 percent in the previous 5-year plan compared with the envisaged 20 percent. The consumption of basic products has also increased, Romania being today among the first 10 countries in the world as regards per capita calorie consumption. We have made an important step forward in creating conditions for the healthy development, both physical and moral and intellectual, of our people. [applause, cheers, chants]

All this clearly shows the correctness of the policy of our Communist Party, which is creatively applying the general laws and truths of socialist construction and is unflinchingly implementing the ever victorious teachings of dialectical and historical materialism in accordance with the conditions and characteristics prevailing in our country. [applause, cheers, chants]

Everything we have attained in all fields is the result of the heroic work of the workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, all social categories, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all the people, who, closely united in the socialist democracy and unity front, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are unswervingly implementing the domestic and foreign policy of our state. [applause, cheers, chants]

Life and reality prove that everything being attained in all fields belongs to the people and is devoted both to the fatherland's overall development and to continuously raising the people's material and intellectual level, the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the socialist society that we are successfully building in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

Indeed, we are entitled to look with satisfaction and pride upon our achievements. However, we must never forget that there were and there still are failings and shortcomings in our activity, including in the activity of the Ploiesti working people. There is no doubt that, had we worked better in all sectors, had we commissioned all production capacities, had we better organized our work, had we better applied new methods for organizing and running the production process and had we generally introduced the mechanization of production, our results would have been better and we would have had greater resources for the fatherland's development and the people's overall well-being. Aware of these failings and shortcomings, we must do everything possible to eliminate shortcomings in all fields and to resolutely proceed to implementing the 12th Party Congress decisions on a new quality of work and life in all fields. [applause, cheers, chants]

I do not want to dwell now upon failings and shortcomings noted during my visit here. However, I believe that the management councils and the working people will heed our discussions and will understand that, by not referring now to these drawbacks and deficiencies, I am putting my trust in the communists, management councils and the county and municipal party organizations, thus also expressing my conviction that they will act resolutely to eliminate these shortcomings and to raise the level of the entire activity up to the requirements set by the congress and all our people. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is necessary to take resolute action to make full use of the means of production, to promote the automation and mechanization of all production processes, to reduce material consumption, beginning with energy consumption. To reduce production costs and, generally speaking, to increase economic efficiency in all fields of activity. More resolute action should be taken to rapidly increase labor productivity, an important factor for the overall development of our fatherland. As I have said on many other occasions, we must never forget that we must obtain better results than the capitalists in the very fields of science, technology and economic productivity and efficiency; only thus can we powerfully demonstrate the superiority of socialism and rapidly cover the distance to the comprehensively developed socialist society and the golden dream, communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is also necessary to act to firmly apply the new economic and financial mechanism and to unswervingly implement workers self-management and self-administration in all socioeconomic units. We must ensure that all activities in all sectors must yield maximum economic efficiency and that the working people, in their capacity as owners, producers and end-users, must commendably fulfill their leading role in each unit and all fields, since only with the active participation in management of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people can we guarantee the unflinching implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress and of the working peoples congress as well as our country's firm progress toward new peaks of progress and civilization. [applause, cheers, chants]

I am well acquainted with the working people of Ploiesti industry and I am firmly convinced that all collectives are capable of working better and successfully fulfilling this year's plan and the 5-year one. I know very well that we have a strong party organization here, which--both under the difficult conditions [before 23 August 1944] and after 23 August, in the years of socialist construction--has always met the requirements set for it by the party and Central Committee and has acted to unite all the working people in implementing the domestic and foreign policy, thus ensuring that the Ploiesti inhabitants make an ever more important contribution to Romania's overall development. [applause, cheers, chants]

Ploiesti also has quite an important agricultural sector. I left with good impressions of my visit to the respective cooperative and you could all hear here [from the speech made earlier at the rally by that cooperative's manager] that it has attained very good crops. However, I cannot say that the entire country's agriculture is at the level of that cooperative. Therefore, in accordance with our discussions at the recent Central Committee meeting on agriculture, firm action must be taken to attain substantial increases in the agricultural production and in raising livestock, particularly cattle, in view of the good conditions prevailing in the Prahova County for this kind of activity. From this rostrum, I would like to express the conviction that the party organization, the cooperative peasantry, all peasantry and all working people in agriculture will resolutely work to attain much better results as of next year in agriculture. We must increase agricultural production both in the vegetable and animal sectors; we must increase the production of agricultural and food produce both for meeting consumption requirements and the requirements of industry and the entire country. We also have everything necessary in agriculture, too, including Prahova County, to attain a radical change for the better in agriculture from next year on. [applause, cheers, chants]

In Ploiesti Municipality and Prahova County we have many research units and a higher education institute. They must make a greater contribution to firmly promoting new things in all fields, so as to better introduce the latest achievements of most advanced science and technology both in industry and agriculture.

I would like to talk here about the oil industry. It is known that we have extracted much oil from Ploiesti. Unfortunately, Ploiesti has not turned out the planned oil production this year. There is an oil research institute here. We must better pool the efforts of research and education forces and of the oil working people so as to rapidly increase oil production, thus better contributing to attaining the goal of domestically ensuring the necessary energy resources. I am convinced that Ploiesti can still supply a lot of oil and the oil workers must firmly work toward this goal. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, achieving a new quality, strongly asserting the achievements of science and technology and Romania's transition to a higher development stage require steady efforts to raise the professional, technical, scientific and political training of the people. In order to implement the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, it is necessary to pay greater attention to raising the professional and technical level of all working people in all sectors. This is a requirement for the new quality, for the assertion of the scientific-technical revolution and for the victory of socialism and communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is also necessary to intensify the political education activity and to mold the new man, with the latest knowledge in all fields and a revolutionary outlook on life and the world, based on dialectical and historical materialism. We must turn the cultural, political and educational activity into a powerful movement and we must stimulate the activity within the "song to Romania" festival, which must fulfill its mission to raise the cultural level of our people and to shape an advanced man aware of his destiny, rights, duties and the fact that he is the real master of Romania and must ensure our country's progress to higher peaks of progress and civilization, the well-being and happiness of all citizens and the continuous strengthening of Romania's independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, as you can well see, there is much to be done in all fields. The 12th Party Congress has set wonderful guidelines. Ploiesti, like the rest of the country, has everything necessary for implementing these guidelines and I want to express the conviction that the party organization of Ploiesti Municipality and Prahova County and all working people in towns and villages will act firmly to attain ever better results in all fields during the current 5-year plan and will make an ever greater contribution to socialist Romania's overall progress. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends,

It is only natural that we should give priority to our fatherland's development and to socialist construction in Romania. However, we never forget that we can only ensure the implementation of the party program and the decisions of the 12th party congress under conditions of peace and in broad international cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. Therefore, our party and socialist state consistently act at the international level for a policy of peace, detente and national independence. [applause, cheers, chants]

We consistently act to strengthen relations with all socialist countries, proceeding from the fact that strengthening this cooperation and the solidarity of socialist countries are a very important element of the struggle for peace, detente and social progress. We are also developing relations with developing and nonaligned countries and we do everything possible to ensure that the solidarity of these states should contribute to intensifying the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and for a new and democratic policy in which each people can freely develop, in accordance with its wishes and without any outside interference. [applause, cheers, chants]

At the same time, our country is broadly developing relations with the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of social system. We unswervingly base our relations with all states on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states, mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force in international life. [applause, cheers, chants]

As is well known, there are still many conflicts in the world. Force is still being used and attempts are being made to maintain dominant positions in various parts of the world and to maintain and redivide spheres of influence. However, rejecting this policy, the progressive forces and the peoples who have won their national independence, among whom the socialist countries play an important part, firmly act to put an end to this policy, to promote a policy of detente, to resolve all problems through negotiations alone and to ensure the free development of all nations. We can state that facts and realities prove that the peoples resolutely fighting imperialism and colonialism are becoming stronger and that by acting in unity they have everything necessary to defeat the policy of domination and diktat and to ensure the free development of all nations and national independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers, chants]

Romania firmly acts to attain security and cooperation in Europe. We are actively participating in the Madrid meeting and would like this meeting to end with good results, so that it can give new impetus to detente and cooperation in Europe. It should decide on organizing a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe and ensuring the continuity of these meetings and conferences, which open the road to understanding and equal cooperation among all European nations. [applause, cheers, chants]

Romania firmly acts to proceed to overall disarmament, primarily nuclear. We are well aware of the fact that we must do everything possible to halt the dangerous arms race. As is known, world military expenditures exceed 500 billion dollars this year, something which creates great hardships for all peoples, hampers the socioeconomic, scientific and cultural development of peoples and reduces their living standard. That is why we must do everything possible to proceed toward disarmament and reduce military expenditures. [applause, cheers, chants]

In this respect, we speak out firmly against the deployment of new medium-size nuclear missiles in Europe. We say a resolute "no" to these missiles.

We firmly speak out against the neutron bomb, which is also meant for Europe. We, European peoples are called upon to do everything possible to ensure that this continent, which has given so much for civilization and progress, can continue to fulfill its mission; together with the peoples of other continents, we should ensure the progress and well-being of the entire mankind. We must do everything possible to prevent Europe from being destroyed by nuclear weapons. [applause, cheers, chants]

More than ever now, our generation has the historic responsibility to do everything possible to remove the danger of mankind's destruction. We must act responsibility for the present and future of our nations and all mankind; let us do everything we can to ensure that the wonderful achievements of science and technology no longer serve destruction but only mankind, socioeconomic progress, the independence of peoples and the well-being and happiness of man. [applause, cheers, chants]

As a developing socialist country, Romania acts in close cooperation with the developing countries against underdevelopment, to put an end to the division of the world into rich and poor countries, which actually is a result of the imperialist and colonialist policy of the past and to attain a new international economic and political order, which can ensure each nation's socioeconomic progress, world economic development and stability, peace and cooperation in the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

In view of the complex problems of international life, it is necessary to strengthen international solidarity and the cooperation of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all peoples advocating independence and peace. We must increasingly strengthen cooperation with communist and workers parties, social and social democratic parties, national liberation movements, government parties in countries which have recently won their independence and all parties and democratic forces everywhere, in the conviction that the unity and solidarity of these forces and all peoples will repel the policy of armaments and war and will ensure detente, peace and the supreme right of peoples to live in freedom, and the right to life. [applause, cheers, chants]

In this spirit, the Socialist Republic of Romania will also continue to act in the future by expanding contacts and cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. It will give priority to relations with socialist countries, our neighbors and the consistently anti-imperialist forces, which speak out for independence and peace. We are determined to spare no effort to also ensure at home the socioeconomic progress and socialist development of the country, since the better the results attained by each socialist country, the more the force and prestige of socialism and the prospects for socialism's victory throughout the world increase. [applause, cheers, chants]

As you can see, dear comrades and friends, there is much left to be done both at home and at the international level. As I stressed at the 12th party congress, we have embarked upon a road of struggle and we must overcome many difficulties. We are not embarking upon a pleasure walk; we are engaged in building the most just society in the world, and have to overcome many obstacles. We are engaged in a difficult struggle for peace and independence and there are many hardships to overcome. However, we are firmly convinced that our people, united around the Communist Party leadership, will be able to win the final victory, for which purpose we joined all progressive forces and peoples everywhere. We are firmly convinced that our people will contribute to the victory of peace throughout the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

Bright prospects open for us, the wonderful peaks of communism and the broad horizons of a world of peace and independence, a better and more just world on our planet. We must do everything possible to contribute to this victory at the world level and to build communism in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends,

In conclusion, I would like again to express the conviction that the party organization, all working people, the management councils and all citizens of Ploiesti Municipality and Prahova County will do everything possible to make an ever greater contribution to implementing the 12th party congress decisions. I am very familiar with the local party organization. Even from the underground years I know that the Prahova revolutionaries have always done their best to be up to our expectations. I have complete trust in the revolutionary spirit of the Ploiesti and Prahova workers class, communists, peasantry and all inhabitants and I wish you and all inhabitants ever greater successes and achievements in all fields. May you do everything possible to occupy a front-ranking place in the great competition between all counties of our socialist fatherland; at least in 1 year of the current 5-year plan may you occupy the first place, and if possible, the first place for the entire 5-year period. [applause, cheers, chants]

I would be very happy to hand the highest order of the Socialist Republic of Romania for this first place to the Ploiesti and Prahova inhabitants. It is up to you, comrades. [applause, cheers, chants]

I interpret your applause as a pledge to occupy the first place. [applause, cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wish you again, dear comrades and friends, ever greater successes in all fields of activity and much health and happiness. [applause, cheers, chants]

POLITICAL COMMITTEE FETES BURTICA ON BIRTHDAY

AU051651 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee today gave a comradely dinner in honor of the 50th birthday of Comrade Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. During the dinner, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated Comrade Cornel Burtica and positively assessed his activity in implementing the tasks entrusted to him by the party and state. Stressing the importance of the targets set by the 12th party congress concerning the development of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the conviction that Comrade Cornel Burtica will act energetically and responsibly to honorably fulfill his duties. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu wished him success in his future activities and much health and happiness.

Comrade Cornel Burtica warmly thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for his congratulations and appreciation, and the Political Executive Committee for the dinner. Referring to his molding as a party-state activist under the direct guidance and support of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as far back as his student days and later in various responsible functions, Comrade Cornel Burtica expressed profound gratitude to the party secretary general. He also thanked Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other members of the Political Executive Committee for their assistance. He expressed firm determination to continue to spare no efforts to meet the expectations of the party.

The members of the Political Executive Committee warmly congratulated Comrade Cornel Burtica and wished him success in work and life.

STATEMENT ON 30 AUG BORDER INCIDENT WITH BULGARIA

LD071412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 7 Sep 81

["Statement on Yugoslav-Bulgarian Border Incident"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)--TANJUG has been authorized to issue the following statement in connection with the 4 Sep BTA statement concerning an incident on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border:

At 1650 on 30 Aug 1981 a border incident in which a Bulgarian citizen died took place between border posts 257 and 258 near Gigin Kamen. The deceased had no documents on him, but according to the Bulgarian organs he was Kuzman Petrov Antonov.

At the same time three unidentifed persons, one of whom was armed with a hunting rifle, crossed the Lukovac River which forms the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border and entered Yugoslav territory. Two of the people cast fishing nets from Yugoslav territory, while the person with the hunting rifle stood near them.

When the border patrol ordered them to stop, the armed person took the rifle from his shoulder and aimed it at the patrol which opened fire in self-defense, resulting in the death of the armed Bulgarian citizen. The other two ran off into Bulgarian territory. The dead man's cocked hunting rifle containing two cartridges was left at the scene of the incident. The wounded man, who was still alive, was taken to the road for transportation to the hospital by the Yugoslav border guards, but he soon died. On the same day at about 1840 Yugoslav border guards returned to the scene to investigate. Three officers and two civilians crossed over from the Bulgarian side.

The Bulgarian side insisted that the investigation should not take place that day because of the lack of light, so it was agreed to carry it out the next day. The competent Yugoslav organs carried out an investigation and stated irrefutably that the incident had taken place on Yugoslav territory. The Bulgarian organs were allowed to photograph and sketch the place where the incident took place.

In connection with this incident a session of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian sector mixed commission for the investigation of border incidents took place on 31 Aug. In view of the fact that it was not possible to reach agreement on the circumstances surrounding the incident, the Yugoslav side, in accordance with article nine of the agreement on the method of investigating and solving border violations on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border, proposed that the incident should be sent to the central mixed border commission for investigation. The Bulgarian side did not accept this, refused to sign the record of the meeting and left the session.

Although the death of Bulgarian citizen Kuzman Petrov Antonov is noted with regret, it must be said that the facts presented unambiguously demonstrate that the three Bulgarian citizens caused the incident within Yugoslav territory as a result of their own behavior. Therefore, BTA's allegations about the circumstances surrounding the incident and the actions of the Yugoslav border organs are completely arbitrary and unfounded.

GRLICKOV SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD050622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Kumrovec, 4 Sep (TANJUG)--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke on current international relations at the international seminar of young people and students that opened yesterday in President Tito's birthplace.

Emphasizing that since the war the world has passed through several very critical phases, Grlickov said that we can, however, state that no single phase has been more fraught with dangers than that in which we are now living. No continent or region is free of the increasingly widespread and complex sharpening of tension or conflict. It is even more worrying that these international conflicts and contradictions are increasing. It is even difficult to see when they might begin to calm down. This is best demonstrated by the situation even in Europe--which seemed to be the most stable, with its web of postwar acts and series of bilateral and multilateral agreements, right up to the Helsinki declaration, and the relative equilibrium of military potentials. Even in such a Europe, relations are beginning to destabilize and deteriorate.

This leads us to the conclusion, Grlickov said, that the whole mechanism on which world peace has been based has fallen deep into crisis in this last decade. Peace based on divisions arising out of war was very fragile anyway. Above all this was because the global balance of large groupings, polarized around the world powers, did not take account of the rise of the new demands and interests of individual nations and whole regions. Today the mechanism for maintaining peace has not only failed to maintain a balance and solve differences and contradictions that arise, but has itself come into conflict with the objective laws of world development, becoming in many instances a source of conflicts and danger to peace. In the current difficult international situation it is demonstrated more clearly that ever before that a general peace is fragile and untenable unless it is at the same time a particular peace, and that global peace based among the big powers and groupings has no permanence unless it brings full peace to every nation.

It was almost inevitable--and our country has warned of this constantly--that there would be a crisis in the peace based on a balance of apocalyptic arms and the primacy of bloc interests over national interests. The "peace by arms" has its own inexorable logic: balance is achieved on the basis of an ever increasing arms race, so that partners are constantly overtaking each other, military production is imposed on economic and social development and distrust prevails in international communications.

Such a period of deterioration of international relations, marked by mutual distrust and a break in the negotiating process, is being experienced by the world today in a most critical form. At the same time, global bloc balance, as it turned out, has come into conflict with particular aspirations toward autonomous independent development, in accordance with the national interests of the countries aligned with the blocs, on the one hand, and on the other hand, in the countries that have entered the world scene as newly liberated, reborn and independent, who in their claims to be aligned see nothing more than an attempt to (?limit) their barely-affirmed independence. [as received]

The global peace mechanism conceived by the blocs finally came into conflict with the growing and already very pressing demands for development and transformations of society in individual countries. Conservative systems offer the last evidence of their inability to solve social and economic crises. Progressive alternatives are growing and ripening in a series of countries, and their complete realization is frequently limited and in conflict with global bloc interests and divisions.

Social progress in a variety of forms and expressions is frequently slowed when it is linked with bloc orientations, and in some instances a country's autonomous path of progress comes into conflict with bloc interests, and is even transformed, paradoxically, into an element of international instability.

The international crisis arises out of the crisis of the mechanisms on which an attempt was made to build world peace. However, it also arises even more out of attempts to bring international relations, again and more forcefully, into narrow and outdated bloc structures and concepts. Today we are witnessing the efforts of the big powers not to learn lessons about bloc limitations from this and from free world and mutual relations, but to bring the whole variety of new factors in the world under the same bloc laws. Detente and coexistence have fallen into deep crisis, but detente and coexistence are not themselves in a crisis. If this were so, it would mean that there is no prospect for peace. In this crisis there is a certain concept of detente and coexistence which is limited by blocs. Leading them out of such limitations, from bloc and bipolar detente to multifaceted universal detente with equal participation of all countries and the United Nations would mean opening up paths out of the serious crisis the world is experiencing.

Our country lives and is active in such a world as this. We also experience this crisis and it cannot help but affect our position. Today we often hear it asked whether Yugoslavia's position has strengthened or weakened in the context of such an international situation, and we reply that all our difficulties, above all our economic difficulties, as well as those connected with events in Kosovo, have not seriously violated the basic foundations of our international position. First, this is because solutions to the crisis in world relations are more than ever considered to be along the lines of a policy which our country carries out in the context of the foreign political philosophy of nonalignment. Detente and coexistence are in a crisis, but it is an indisputable fact that the way toward peace lies solely in detente and coexistence, interpreted as we have always represented them.

Nonalignment feels the effects of the world crisis, but it is an indisputable fact that nonalignment remains an essential and irreplaceable component of peace and coexistence. Yugoslavia has never considered the forms of its social life and development to be the only ones possible and it has not attempted to impose them on anyone, just as it has not allowed anyone else to impose theirs on us. The vitality of our internal and foreign policy concepts obliges us to solve our internal, above all our economic difficulties, and our moral problems, as systematically and quickly as possible. This is the essential condition for the maintenance of our prestige, role and position in the world. Our efforts in this direction must be (?systematic) and parallel. At the same time (?they must be devoted) to internal economic stabilization the development and affirmation of our principles and the continuation of our positive efforts in the international sphere.

Ever since Tito led us along our autonomous revolutionary path, we have been the standard bearers of the struggle for peace and coexistence between all countries, regardless of their internal systems, and we have always been among the first and most sincere advocates of detente. Today, with equal conviction, we are fighting for its renewal. When we say that the scope of detente must be widened, we are in no way denying the role of the big powers in this process. Negotiation and trust must first be reestablished between the big powers. A pause in and limitation of the arms race and an agreement on its progressive reduction are the first steps toward relaxation of tension today. This cannot be achieved without the big powers. This is their role.

In supporting their every effort in this direction--although no such readiness is evident on the part of the big powers at the moment--and in calling for them to make such an effort as soon as possible, we wish, however, to warn that peace and coexistence might fall again into chronic and even more serious crises if we do not go beyond the first step.

We need to move from detente between the big powers as soon as possible to detente for all and between everyone, and this should not be done by transferring the agreements and rules of detente between the big powers to the "small" ones; the "small" ones should take equal part in establishing them.

We have always espoused the view that peace is indivisible, and that it is untenable if it is used merely to force influences on the world, just as wars were imposed on the world before the danger of atomic self-destruction. In this context, we also espouse the view that global peace cannot be maintained in conditions of a chain of local wars, "on the brink of a general conflict." The area of the struggle for all these principles in today's crisis is in no way limited. We therefore consider inaccurate any other assessment of the international position, the general one and ours in particular, as well as any assertion that our policy is limited or even hemmed in [u okruzenju] in some way. The need to affirm the principles and implement the policy we have advocated is greater than ever before, precisely because the crisis is more serious. This is why our prestige and our friendships in the world are in no way diminishing. Our prospects and intentions are simply to continue to develop and expand them. Our own ideals oblige us to do this, and the enormous prestige which Tito gave and left to Yugoslavia through his international activity offer us all the possibilities to continue to develop this role.

Grlickov Article

LD071030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0928 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)--Dr Alexander Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, has listed the policy and movement of nonalignment among international factors that essentially influence transformations in the world.

In an article entitled "International Conditions and Struggle for Socialism in the World" in the latest issue of SOCIALISM, a Belgrade periodical, Grlickov points out that nonalignment is an authentic revolutionary international political theory and practice of our times as it is all oriented towards fundamental changes in the world's existing political and economic relations. There can be no more revolutionary policy than that which denies all aspects of political and economic domination and exploitation, which rejects all forms of dependence and subordination in relations among nations.

Although the Nonaligned Movement is not a homogeneous ideological movement and never will be so, Grlickov continues, it is an ideology of its kind which negates the ideologized division of the world into the bloc systems. Therefore, he concludes, the policy and movement of nonalignment is a historical phenomenon in the world and expresses a new outlook on the world community.

Referring to individual nonaligned countries' national interests in collision with the principles and goals of the Nonaligned Movement, Grlickov thinks that ways out of such and such-like difficulties should be found in deepening democratic relations in the Nonaligned Movement, while strictly appreciating each nation's right to define and materialize its national interests.

Grlickov evaluates that relations between the industrially developed countries and the developing countries are one of the fundamental contradictions in the present-day world and stands in the way of normal progress and reproduction of the world economy, thus of the industrially developed (?countries as) well.

"In the world coming into being there is no further development for the developed, highly industrialized, without a quick and contemporary development for the underdeveloped. This is as much an economic as a social necessity," he emphasizes.

In assessing trends and relations in the world, Dr Alexander Grlickov concludes that, as a whole, there exist favorable conditions for revolutionary movement. The socialist process comes up as a historical solution for nearly all crises shaking the world, he points out.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET MANEUVERS ALONG POLISH BORDER

AU041202 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] In the territory of the Soviet military districts of Belorussia and the Baltic, which extend between the northeastern border of Poland and the Soviet Baltic coast, combined maneuvers of the Soviet Army and Navy begin today and will last 9 days. The maneuvers are commanded by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, defense minister.

A week ago, the Soviet Union informed the CSCE participant countries that the maneuvers will be held. It has been learned that military observers from these countries have not been invited to attend.

MOJSOV SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO TODOR ZHIVKOV

LD062044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today sent Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, in connection with his 70th birthday, cordial felicitations and best wishes for good health, personal happiness and successes in his work.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC RECEIVES BELGIAN ENVOY

LD050916 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1840 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, today received Joseph Trouveroy, ambassador of Belgium, in a farewell call and had a friendly and open talk with him on current matters of bilateral relations between the two countries. The recent (?acts) of terrorism against the Embassy of Yugoslavia and staff members of Yugoslavia's consulate in Brussels were discussed in particular.

The federal secretary emphasized his government's wish and expectation for a quick and efficient solving of such anti-Yugoslav terrorist activities in Belgium for the purpose of removing obstacles and contributing to the development of cooperation and friendly relations between Yugoslav and Belgium.

VICE PREMIER DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH LIBYA

AU041840 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] Tripoli--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who attended the celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, met in Tripoli yesterday with Musa Ahmad abu Furaywah, Libyan secretary of planning and chairman of the Libyan side of the Yugoslav-Libyan Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

In the talks held on this occasion, both sides noted that the relations between the two countries show a constant upward trend in accordance with the agreements reached recently on the highest level. The opportunities and ways to further expand and develop the fruitful and comprehensive cooperation between the two friendly nonaligned countries were also discussed.

JAPANESE DEPUTIES PAY UNOFFICIAL VISIT

AU051527 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 81 p 2

[Summary] "Japan sympathizes with the Yugoslav policy of nonalignment and active cooperation with all countries. This policy is a great work which the late President Tito accomplished with courage and despite great difficulties. With this policy Tito gave the world great hope for the future."

This was stated by Hajime Fukuda, president of the Japanese house of representatives, in his talks yesterday with Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and a group of the SFRY Assembly delegates and officials. Fukuda is leading a delegation of Japanese parliamentarians on an unofficial visit to the SFRY.

In a cordial talk, both sides stressed the high level and continuity of friendly Yugoslav-Japanese relations, which are developing on sound foundations and on the basis of mutual understanding and respect in many fields of cooperation.

The diversified cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and the Japanese Diet has for a number of years contributed to this development of relations.

Dragoslav Markovic spoke about the basic features of Yugoslavia's internal development and foreign policy and the Yugoslav society's unanimous determination to consistently continue along Tito's road by developing self-managing socialist democracy and cooperation with all countries on an equal footing. Markovic also said that Yugoslavia will continue to struggle to implement the original principles and goals of the nonaligned policy.

DJURANOVIC, STAMBOLIC VIEW SERBIAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD060008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, this morning visited the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia where Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council, briefed him on topical questions of the republic's socioeconomic development.

Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Zika Radojlovic, president of the SAWP republican conference; presidents of the republican trade union organization and the chamber of economy; Dr Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Stojan Matkaliev and Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, members of the Federal Executive Council Spasoje Medenica, director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning; and the vice presidents and other officials of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia took part in the conversation.

Briefing Veselin Djuranovic on the current economic situation in the republic, Ivan Stambolic stressed that efforts are being made in the Socialist Republic of Serbia to bring economic development into line as much as possible with the policy of economic stabilization, and that the organs in the Socialist Republic of Serbia are making their contribution to the adoption of the appropriate economic policy measures in the federation. Stambolic stressed that one of the basic tasks for this year is to maintain the continuity of the growth of industrial production, and that the efforts made to this end have been successful to a certain extent.

Over the past 7 months the growth of industrial production in the whole of the Socialist Republic of Serbia amounted to 5.6 percent and in the territory of the republic, excluding the provinces, to 4.8 percent. However, the agricultural production results were below last year's results. The results being achieved by the Socialist Republic of Serbia, excluding the socialist autonomous provinces, in the field of economic relations with foreign countries this year are not satisfactory, though they are a little more favorable than the Yugoslav average and though the extent to which imports were covered by exports, about 73 percent, was the best figure achieved in the country. A series of measures has been adopted in the republic to stimulate exporting to the convertible area. Together with the Federal Executive Council's measures they have given a boost to industrial production and are expected to have a favorable effect on exports.

Ivan Stambolic also briefed Djuranovic on the energy situation and pointed out the need to adopt specific measures on economizing on electric power, purchasing oil, and so forth. Stambolic also pointed out certain problems confronting a number of major work organizations which are short of foreign exchange or have failed to find solutions to other problems encountered in the course of their economic activity. He particularly mentioned the copper rolling mill in Sevojno, JRB, Jat, Crvena Zastava, the metallurgical combine in Smederevo and others.

Speaking about the problem of prices, Stambolic stressed that the rate at which prices are rising in the republic is lower than in the rest of the country in almost all the sectors. This year there have been no major market supply shortages like those of last year, a development to which a contribution has been made by payments and subsidies aimed at raising production and the buy-up of agricultural produce and compensations aimed at countering the increase in prices. The extent to which the market will be supplied with agricultural produce and compensations aimed at countering the increase in prices. The extent to which the market will be supplied with agricultural and food products will inevitably depend on the extent of the funds available for the buy-up, for compensations and for foreign exchange. In this connection Stambolic expressed the view that the allocation of subsidies and compensatory payments should be approached in a very restrictive manner and that accord should be reached between the republics and provinces in this connection in order to safeguard the standard of living.

Pointing out the needs of the agroindustrial complex, Stambolic drew attention to the low rate of development in the production of food, the decelerating rate of growth of cereal yields and the slow rate of development in livestock-rearing. He referred to a series of measures due to be taken to boost agricultural production, such as the concentration and buying up of land, formation of meat and corn reserves, establishment of more favorable conditions for granting loans for the production of meat and milk, provision of adequate quantities of livestock fodder, increasing meat exports to the traditional and new markets, and so forth.

The president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia also drew attention to the trend reflected in the decline of the standard of living at a more rapid rate this year, during which personal incomes in the economy have dropped by 6.6 percent and outside the economy by 12.7 percent. In order to curb this trend, subsidies have been introduced for a series of food products, and child allowances, student grants and other forms of social payments have been increased. The rate of growth of employment is below the planned figure and over 32 percent of the total number of unemployed in Yugoslavia, excluding the provinces, are to be found in the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Speaking about investments, Ivan Stambolic stressed that their real volume has decreased for the third successive year. The building of a large number of major projects in the economy and outside the economy has been halted or slowed down. However, Stambolic stressed, in the sphere of investing we have failed to win that other strategically major battle. This is to say that people are not yet sufficiently aware of the effect of excessive investment on the stability of economic development.

Stambolic also noted that the policy of curbing budgetary spending is continuing and that the policy of preventing the rate of growth of the resources of organizations of associated labor in the field of social activities from rising faster than the national income is being implemented. However, he added that the burden of stabilization has hit personal incomes in the field of social activities, which have suffered a noticeable drop. Stambolic laid particular stress on the fact that in the conditions of steep inflation, social product and national income are stagnating and losses in the economy have rapidly risen. A sudden decrease has been recorded in the profitability of economic activity and only industry has shown an increase, an insignificant one, in productivity. In his view the causes of economic difficulties should also be sought in the inadequate level of organization in the economy, insufficient economizing and insufficient utilization of capacities.

Ivan Stambolic briefed the President of the Federal Executive Council on the economic situation in Kosovo and stressed the efforts being made by the economic units in the republic, excluding the provinces, to put into effect the agreement on the pooling of the resources needed for the development of insufficiently developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Stambolic also emphasized that a study is under way in the republic on the present practice of cooperation with the provinces which will serve as a basis for the preparation of proposals for the development and implementation of togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia on the basis of self-managing agreement-making.

Taking part in the conversation, Veselin Djuranovic emphasized that the Federal Executive Council and other federal organs are urgently preparing the concept of the economic development policy for next year and that the bases of this policy--the draft resolution and other documents--will shortly be submitted to the SFRY Assembly for discussion, while the official drafts of all documents will be submitted to the Assembly by the middle of October at the latest. In the meantime, the Federal Executive Council intends to organize a discussion on the projected economic policy with the most outstanding economic experts in the country in order to check all commitments of the policy of development in the forthcoming year and to make the determination of this policy the subject of thorough discussion by all elements in our society. Djuranovic emphasized that in determining the policy of economic development for the forthcoming year, it is necessary to proceed from our domestic political situation and especially from the fact that the international political situation and international economic conditions have deteriorated and will have a negative effect on our development next year. For these reasons, according to Djuranovic, it is necessary to arrive still more unitedly at a policy and measures which will ensure the implementation of strategic tasks in the Yugoslav economy as a whole.

The president of the Federal Executive Council also pointed out that we will shortly begin intensive preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, republican congresses and provincial conferences. He expressed the view that this congress and its results, and thus also the political situation in the country itself, will to a great extent depend on political and ideological unity in assessing the economic trends and economic situation in the country and on political unity as regards the commitments which must be defined in the socioeconomic development policy for next year. They will also and above all depend on the results which will be achieved during this period in the further improvement of the economic conditions and the implementation of some essential tasks of economic stabilization.

Opening the preparations for the congress, Djuranovic said, we should indicate in some of our political slogans that this must be a congress of continuity. However, it is quite certain that saying this and having this aspiration are not enough. It is obvious that we are facing much bigger questions in the preparations for the 12th congress which require agreement--by the party and political public in the country--and which are connected with our economic situation and with the struggle for economic stabilization.

If we were to analyze the reasons for our economic problems and economic instability, they would very likely lead to the assessment of some aspects of the political system--including, above all, the delegate system--and of the functioning of a number of the main components of the economic system in keeping with the law on associated labor.

Speaking about the current economic situation, Djuranovic stressed that essential problems continue to be connected with the country's balance of payments. He added that a further increase in the deficit of the balance of payments can not be allowed and that the commitments defined for this year must be observed. According to him, exports to areas with convertible currency have registered serious failures, especially as regards meat, timber and timber material for construction, work, ships and other goods. Djuranovic emphasized that our failure to compete in conditions of recession and regional isolation unfavorably influences our exports to these areas.

The president of the Federal Executive Council emphasized that industrial production is above plan but questioned whether such high industrial production serves the policy of economic stabilization. According to the analyses, exports are not the basic motive of such growth of industrial production. It is the domestic demand which is still dominant. The July and August rate of growth of industrial production was the highest registered by a European country. Djuranovic thinks that we must seek ways of overcoming the enormous oscillations in the growth of industrial production and see whether the quality of this growth corresponds to the implementation of the policy of stabilization. He added that a corresponding level of industrial production should be retained but that its structure should be coordinated, above all, with the policy of growth of the country's balance of payments. The president of the Federal Executive Council emphasized that the inflationary trend has slowed and that inflation can be reduced to below last year's level. Speaking about the protection of social standards, Djuranovic expressed the view that compensation is not the solution and that a different method should be found to solve the problems of social security.

Djuranovic also referred to the autumn and spring sowing program and said that the Federal Executive Council considered the sowing plans in the republics and provinces unsatisfactory and not in keeping with our needs. The Federal Executive Council therefore asked the republics and provinces to reexamine their sowing plans, but it seems that they stand by their decisions.

Djuranovic also referred to some questions concerning the energy situation, foreign exchange market and federal budget for next year. In conclusion, the president of the Federal Executive Council also discussed the question of relations among the federation, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and socialist autonomous provinces. In his opinion, this question has become topical due to the events in Kosovo. I do not think, he added, that we can close this debate; this question must be considered from two angles: relations between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces, and those among the federation, the republic and the provinces.

Dusan Ckrebic, Gojko Ubiparip and Milovan Markovic took part in the discussion.

Djuranovic Ends Visit

LD052051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, this afternoon ended his 2-day visit to Serbia and returned to Belgrade. Accompanied by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, Veselin Djuranovic visited the hydroelectric power plant Djerdap, chemical industry in Prahovo, mining and smelting complex in Bor and a cables factory in Svetozarevo. He had talks about topical economic trends and about the results and difficulties facing these collectives.

PRISTINA DISTRICT COURT SENTENCES KOSOVO GROUPS

LD041424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Summary] Pristina, 4 Sep (TANJUG)--The Pristina district court today pronounced sentence on two groups of people involved in the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Kosovo earlier this year. The first was a group of eight armed persons, who attacked and shot at passing drivers on the road between Pristina and Podujevo. The group was led by Ruzdi Hajdini and Zijadin Hodza, who were both given sentences of 15 years' imprisonment. In trying to stop drivers during the demonstrations, the group prevailed upon them to speak Albanian and demanded passports for passing onto "their territory." The rest of the group, who were all found guilty of the criminal act of counterrevolutionary threat to social order, endangering of human life, and a threat to security by the use of force, received sentences of 11, 12, 13, and 14 years, and 2 were imprisoned for 10 years. The group later was joined by another person, who was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

The court also sentenced a group of six leaders of the 1 April demonstrations in Pristina. Miljaim Krasnici, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, was an organizer and leader of a group of demonstrators calling for the destruction of the system and the constitutional order. Another leader of the group was sentenced to 10 years' and three more received sentences of 8 years' imprisonment. The remaining member of the group was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for hostile activity and aggressiveness in conflict with organs of public order.

More Groups Sentenced

LD051550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 5 Sep 81

["Sentences for Organizers of Demonstrations"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 5 Sep (TANJUG)--The trial of organizers and ideological leaders of hostile demonstrations from 11-26 March which begin in the Pristina students center has shown that counterrevolution had been thoroughly prepared. It has been shown once again that behind the allegedly spontaneous social demands there was a premediated and prepared action designed to destroy the system, constitutional order, brotherhood and unity.

The protagonists of this activity who committed the criminal act of association for the purpose of overthrowing the authority of the working class and destroying the federal system in the country have been sentenced by the bench of the Pristina district court, chaired by Orhan Rekathati, to prison terms ranging from 6 to 15 years. During the trial it was established that the 21 defendants' irredentist activity was synchronized and although they were formally divided into three groups, they united in the irredentist action when it came to the eruption of nationalism.

The first group led by Gani Koci (sentenced to 15 years) elaborated in detail the plan of starting demonstrations and disorders in the student center cafeteria. The trial established that on the night of these destructive disorders in the cafeteria, the group held a meeting determining the time of action and the tasks of each member. On 11 March, immediately before the beginning of the action, the group met again. At exactly 1900, in accordance with the well-prepared scenario, 25 students started to over turn tables, break chairs and windows in the cafeteria and other rooms of the center and then appeared in front of student residences calling for demonstrations.

Shortly afterward, the column of demonstrators proceeded toward the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists. As agreed during the preparations, the rebellious procession was led by the "activists" of the irredentist group Murat Musljiu (sentenced to 13 years), Kadri Krieziu and Januz Januzi (10 years each), Ramadan Dobra (8 years), Selim Geci and Bedri Deliu (6 years each).

The shouted slogans showed that it was not a matter of demanding a "better standard" but of presenting hostile ultimatums. It was at this point that the leader of the second irredentist group, Ali Ljajci, appeared. From a raised platform he encouraged his followers: "What is this power, energy and young blood--what is this strength--reply with force." This was followed by more open counterrevolutionary slogans, clashes with the militia and, about midnight, by the withdrawal to student residences where the disturbances only subsided around 0500.

At the Pristina trial Ali Ljajci (sentenced to 15 years) admitted that his group met on the night of the 26 March demonstration, and by dawn had determined the plan of action and allocated tasks.

After the meeting, in the early hours of the morning, another erruption of nationalism and counterrevolution occurred in the Pristina streets. As the trial proved and as confirmed by members of the group themselves, the organizers led the students with clearly hostile, counterrevolutionary and irredentist demands and slogans. Each member of the group carried out the previously agreed tasks: Hamdi Hajdini wrote slogans, agitated among students and participated in the blockade of student residences. Ali Ljajci tried to convince the students about the "exploitation" of Trepca [mine], maliciously and falsely presented the population census and called for the creation of a republic; Riza Demaj read to those present the "student demands," emphasizing that unless these demands were fulfilled the students were "prepared for everything."

The youngest member of the group, Ram Demaj, who said at the trial that he was sorry for what happened, declared that in the evening when the group met to elaborate the plan of demonstration, he realized that it concerned hostile activity.

The following sentences have been passed on the members of this illegal group for associating with the purpose of counterrevolutionary activity.

Hamdi Hajdini and Riza Demaj were sentenced to 13 years imprisonment, Sulj Mujaj to 10 years and Ram Demaj to 6 years.

The trial in the Pristina district court established that the third group of organizers and, of course, participants in the demonstrations, led by Bajram Kosumi (sentenced to 15 years), had already started its illegal work in January 1980. The irredentist character of this group is also shown by the oath taken by each member that they will "always fight for the unification of all places where Albanians live." In addition to the said leader, the group was composed of Musli Kosumi, Halit Osmani (sentenced to 10 years imprisonment each), Gani Madzuni, Gani Vlahna (sentenced to 8 years each) and Fahri Imeri (sentenced to 6 years).

In addition to the program of hostile activity, they also had a statute which obliges "ideological education of members, acquisition and study of hostile literature, recruitment of the largest possible number of followers among the young, struggle against slavism and for the unification of Kosovo and other places with Albanian populations with the People's Socialist Republic of Kosovo."

An important part in the attack on the highest achievements of our society was also played by Mrdzan Abdului (sentenced to 15 years imprisonment), Dzum Ceta and Hamdi Zumberi (sentenced to 13 years each). Apart from actively participating in the organization of demonstrations, Abdului--after the counterrevolutionary events--wrote a "study" in which he tried to justify and prove the "success" of the demonstrations. He prepared a "letter" for the highest Kosovo leaders in which he most crudely slandered the system, the Yugoslav People's Army and the provincial leadership. His undermining and hostile activity had already started hostile literature and participated in the demonstrations of 11 and 26 March and 1 and 2 April.

Dzum Ceta was a noted protagonist of irredentism and the first who launched the slogan: "We are not Yugoslavs, we are Albanians." He also "distinguished" himself with particular aggressiveness during the attempts--in the front of the crowd--to reach the town center.

In spite of the attempts by seven lawyers to find "attenuating circumstances" for the defendants, the trial unquivocally established by the evidence of witnesses and defendants' admissions that the entire action was the result of systematic and planned hostile activity by irredentists and part of a plan, prepared over a long time, to destroy brotherhood and unity and to endanger the constitutional order and the sociopolitical system in Yugoslavia.

TETOVO PUNISHES ALBANIAN IRREDENTISTS, VIEWS SECURITY

LD021756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Tetovo, 1 Sep (TANJUG)--The political and security situation in Tetovo municipality is more favorable than it was 2 months ago. The vigilance and intense activity of the League of Communists and other socialist forces in this multinational commune have contributed to this. This appraisal was made today at an expanded session of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communist Conference.

In his introductory report, Melko Anteski, president of the conference, stressed that the organization of associated labor had not been penetrated by irredentism. He said that this testified to the workers' level of ideological conviction and greater awareness. Irredentism's greatest penetration was in the field of education and among the youth. During the discussion it was stated that in the Ozeladin Zekiri cultural and arts society, which was singled out as a major hotbed of irredentism, there was still bitter resistance to carrying out the conclusions of the League of Communists and Social Alliance conferences. In many ways, this is hindering ideopolitical differentiation. Resistance is also evident in other environments, even in the competent administrative organs and in some of the services of Tetovo municipality.

Particular attention was drawn to the fact that 5,000 children are receiving religious instruction. This posed the need for more activity in suppressing this phenomenon. The members of the commission for religious questions of the Tetovo Municipal Assembly contributed to this phenomenon by being insufficiently active for a long time.

Dzemail Vejseli, member of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, drew particular attention to the need for faster differentiation. He demanded that an explanation finally be given as to why the secondary medical school in Tetovo and a number of other schools were still employing educational workers who had encouraged the pupils to despise the Macedonian language. This also applied to history teachers in certain schools who glorified people's heroes from Albania but let their pupils remain ignorant about the people's heroes from Tetovo and other parts of Macedonia and Yugoslavia, and about the Tetovo partisan detachment and the violent clash with the Ballists in the village of Belicica. Dzemail Vejseli also enumerated a series of concrete cases of misuse of the Albanian flag and spoke about many shortcomings in the administrative organs.

Another piece of information made public at today's session was that the following members had so far been expelled from the League of Communists for acting from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism: Refet Neziri, from the primary school in Recica; Sabedin Osmani, policeman; Ismet Celebiu, from the village of Zelino; Raman Arifi, from the village of Selce; Nadire (Tiviu) and Selman Salihi, from Teteks; Nuriman Nuredini, from the primary school in Zerovjan; Isni Kemalserifi, a teacher in the primary school in Sipkovica; Saban Ameti and Nevzat Zecirov from Autohrom; and Merije Rusiti; from the Kiril Pejcinovic secondary school.

Ljatif Sejfulai, a secondary school teacher, was given a final warning.

The following were dismissed from work for acting from the positions of greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism: Mojdin Hadri, Marije Rusani and Redze Osmani, teachers in the Kiril Pejcinovic secondary school; Husni Dzevad Huseini, teacher in the Mosa Pijade secondary school center; Sabedin Osmani, an official of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Tetovo; Ammet Abduli, from the primary school in Sipkovica, Dilaver Secmani and Obraim Obraimi, from the primary school in the village of Grupcin; Fadilj Vehapi, from the primary school in Semsevo; Dzevad Aliju, Nuriman Nuredini and Isnicemal Serifi, workers from the primary school in the village of Zerovjane; Zekiri (Redzepi) and Refet Nezici, educational workers from the primary school in Recica.

KOSOVO UNIVERSITY TO REOPEN; VIGILENCE NEEDED

LD041951 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Pristina, 4 Sep (TANJUG)--Judging by the mood among the students, one can expect that the new school year at the University of Kosovo will begin in a normal manner. Intensive activity which took place in the past 2 months in all municipalities and local communities, numerous meetings and talks made most of the students understand and denounce the dirty intentions of the organizers of hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. This, however, does not mean that the beginning of university lessons can be awaited with folded arms. On the contrary, members of the League of Communists and all progressive forces at Pristina University must be vigilant and mobile to the maximum in order to prevent any attacks.

This was stated at today's consultative meeting of the secretaries of the basic organizations of the League of Communists of Pristina University. As to the forthcoming activity of the basic party organizations at the University of Kosov, it was decided that the enrollment deadline and the 1 October start of classes must be met in a prepared and organized manner and that the maximum possible number of students and teachers should be included in the activities of the League of Communists and the Socialist Youth Federation from the very beginning of the school year. Before this, all those who were protagonists of hostile activities and against whom disciplinary measures were taken would be removed from studies.

The communists of Pristina University are also faced with many other jobs to settle the overall situation. Apart from a more thorough critical analysis and practical implementation of the cadre policy, there will be an analysis of textbooks and of the entire teaching and scientific work, while the basic party organizations will hold elections by the middle of October, which is earlier than in other areas.

In view of the organization according to the year of study, it is intended to begin the activity in the League of Communists and the youth organization simultaneously with the beginning of the school year. In addition to this, party and youth organizations will be reorganized to make them less bulky and more efficient. The election of new heads and self-managing organs of the faculties and higher schools will also be carried out.